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The Defense Program

RESERVE OFFICERS

CONSIDERABLE reliance is being placed upon the officers of the Reserve Corps in the first of the National Defense Program bills, passed by both houses of Congress and now before the President for signature.

The act envisions utilization of Reserve officers to maintain a higher commissioned strength on active duty and also ultimately the commissioning of large numbers of them in the Regular service.

One of the most far-reaching provisions of the new law, and one which affects all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard of the United States as well as the officers of the Reserve Corps, is that extending regular retirement privileges, etc., to all such personnel on active duty for periods in excess of 30 days who can trace disability or death to such service.

As originally drafted by the House committee this provision would have applied to reserves of the Navy and Marine Corps as well as the Army. As modified by the Senate, however, and as finally approved by both Houses it is confined to personnel of the Army of the United States. It states: "All officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army of the United States, other than the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, if called or ordered into the active military service by the Federal Government for extended military service in excess of thirty days, and who suffer disability or death in line of duty from disease or injury while so employed shall be deemed to have been in the active military service during such period and shall be in all respects entitled to receive the same pensions, compensation, retirement pay, and hospital benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service of the Regular Army."

While no legal ruling has been rendered on the point, there are some who believe this wording would entitle reserve or National Guard officers injured in the past under the cited conditions to be called before physical boards with a view to retirement for physical disability. The provision would extend not only disability retirement to the civilian components but also the six months death gratuity and the peace time pension benefits for death in line of duty.

Apparently because of the thousands of Reserve officers on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Senate adopted an amendment which would have excluded them from these benefits by stating that duty with the CCC shall not be considered active military service. The conferees, however, rejected this interpretation, so that as finally adopted such officers are included.

One point about which there has been some misunderstanding is that concerning the granting of constructive service credits to Air Corps Reserve officers commissioned in the Regular Service. The Senate approved an amendment which

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Seek 4,000 Applicants
To Train in Air Corps

To speed up training of military plane pilots and to encourage enrollments in the Army Air Corps, in order to provide flyers for the new planes to be built, the War Department this week announced that five boards of Army officers would visit all colleges and universities in the United States accredited by the department, to "sell" aviation to the students and to build up a list of applicants for training when funds are made available.

About 600 institutions will be visited by the boards, who will complete as much of their work as possible before final examinations are begun in the schools. Orders detailing the officers to the boards designate the length of the assignment as two months.

It was pointed out that this program is not to be confused with the pilot training program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, but is designed to train for the air force as many pilots as possible within the next two years. A total of 4,000 enrollees is being sought, on the assumption that half of these will graduate from the nine months' training course to be offered and receive commissions in the Air Corps Reserve.

The training program itself is being revised to accommodate the large number of youths to be instructed. If funds are voted by Congress for the start of the next fiscal year, Randolph Field, Texas, has already received its last class of "green" recruits, and all applicants hereafter, whether obtained as a result of the visits to colleges or by other means, will spend their first three months' training at civilian flying schools.

A list of these schools is now being compiled, and when it is determined what schools will be available for primary training, the instructors at them will be given a period of instruction by Army officials in what the Air Corps demands of its pilots, so that they may return to their schools fully acquainted with the standards of performance they must exact of their trainees. An army officer will be detailed to each school in an administrative capacity and to make checks on the progress of the students. Students will be taught in the standard government flying planes which will be supplied to the schools.

The primary course so taught will be similar to that now taught at Randolph Field, but will be reduced from four to three months, with a consequent reduction in the 65 flying hours now attained in the first course.

After successful completion of this first course, the enrollees will then go to Randolph Field for a second three months' course, but due to elimination of the primary course, Randolph Field without expansion of present facilities, will be able to care for twice the number of students that can now be accommodated. Following completion of that course, the final three months of flying training will be given at Kelly Field.

It was pointed out that the visiting boards set up this week will give physical examinations and qualifying tests on the

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134 Lts. (jg) Selected

Recommendations of a line selection board that 134 lieutenants (junior grade) of the line be promoted to lieutenant have been approved by President Roosevelt, the Navy Department announced this week.

The selection board, headed by Capt. R. S. Crenshaw, convened March 6.

Only one of the lieutenants (junior grade) up for selection for the first time was passed over, in a list that ran from Signal No. 4526 through Signal No. 4641.

Less than 20 of those up for the second time were selected.

Officers selected for promotion are:

John G. Urquhart, Jr. Jacob A. Lark
Joe M. Whitaker James V. Reilly
J. A. Woodruff, Jr. Milton F. Pavle
Winsor C. Gale Paul H. Groueff
Francis J. Foley Joseph C. Wylie, Jr.
Orrin F. Black Anthony H. Dopp
Edward F. Ferguson Francis M. Douglass
Edwin A. McDonald William L. Richards
Charles S. Vaughn Francis D. Foley
Charles S. Burns Scott K. Gibson
Robbins W. Allen Paul H. Harrington
John S. Reese William M. Ryon
Frank G. Gould William I. Bull
Norman E. Smith Levering Smith
Ronald J. Woodaman William R. Wilson
Horace Myers Leon S. Kinberger
Willis O. Johnson John R. Leeds
Edward H. Allen Thomas M. Fleck
Hebphurn A. Pearce John Munholland
Francis A. Van Slyke Louis J. Kurn
Charles M. Keyes William B. Short, Jr.
Louis A. Bryan Earl T. Hydeman
Henry G. Munson John R. Van Evera
Thomas K. Bowers Charles C. Gold
Porter Lewis Stephen M. Archer
Harry Hull Theodore H. White
Sheldon W. Brown Richard V. Gregory
William D. Kelly John M. Gridier
Dale R. Frakes Earl P. Finney, Jr.
David S. Scott Alfred L. Cope
Frank H. Brumby, Jr. R. C. Williams, Jr.
Chaucer S. Willard Robert H. Kerr
John H. Morse, Jr. Harold L. Sargent
David F. Kinert Edwin C. Woodward
Ernest D. Hodge Max Silverstein
Harry L. Reiter, Jr. Charles M. Sugarman
Morton Sunderland C. J. Odendhal, Jr.
E. P. Abrahamson Robert E. Vandling
Ronald L. Wilson Ray M. Pitts
Richard H. Lambert Jack L. Bandy
Fred L. Ruhlmeyer Travis R. Leverett
Burl L. Bailey Norman E. Blaibell
Robert H. Weeks Wm. T. Zink, Jr.
William E. Townsend William P. Schroeder
Paul G. Osler George R. Beardslee
John G. Spangler T. F. Williamson
H. A. Knoerzer William B. Perkins
Walter D. Coleman Richard H. Blair
George L. Raring George E. Hughes
Wm. J. Dimitrijevic Ernest M. Snowden
Robert B. Fulton, 2nd M. G. Schmidt
Roland H. Dale Alvin W. Slayden
John M. Lietwiler Herbert J. Campbell
Donald L. Thomas George W. Kehl
Herbert M. Coleman C. L. Murphy, Jr.
Frank C. Acker Nicholas J. Nicholas
Howard F. Stoner A. W. Greenlee
Selden C. Small Barry K. Atkins
Albert A. Wellings John R. Spiers
Joel C. Ford, Jr. John Corry
John H. Kaufman Ralph M. Wilson
William R. Franklin Jacob C. Myers
Joseph H. Kuhl Wallace H. Weston
Clayton R. Simmers Paul E. Emrick
Howard R. Prince Robert O. Beer
Richard H. Best Daniel L. Carroll, Jr.
Gordon W. Underwood Earl R. Eastwood

Officers not physically qualified whose names were not furnished to the board were Carl W. Ramsey, John W. Chittenden, George E. Garcia, Samuel A. Randolph, Burton C. Lillies, Jr., and Edward M. Bingham.

House Committee Plans
Navy Staff Corps Bill

Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee said this week that legislation providing a revision of promotion for the Staff Corps of the Navy would be taken up by his committee during the current session. Mr. Vinson said that the Navy Department is now making a study of the Staff Corps promotion system and that he also is giving the question considerable thought. These studies, he stated, have not as yet advanced to the point that a date for the institution of hearings before the committee can be set.

The recently concluded poll by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in which over 20 per cent of the officers of the Navy Staff Corps participated, proved conclusively that the officers of these corps are dissatisfied with the present promotion system. Seventy per cent of the officers voting declared that they do not favor the system, while sixty-four per cent favor immediate change.

Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, early this year submitted to the Bureau of Navigation a proposal that a board of officers be appointed to consider the personnel problem and make recommendations for new legislation, and the chiefs of the other staff corps have also displayed interest in settling the staff corps problem.

During the enactment of the Line Selection Act last year, Congressional leaders gave tacit promises that the staff corps situation would be taken up in this session of Congress. During hearings on the Line Selection Act, Rear Admiral William G. Dubose, Chief Constructor, presented an amendment to include the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps in the bill. He declared at that time that he did not think there was equality of promotion for the staff corps and that line officers are at a distinct advantage over staff corps officers in the matter of promotion. Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, then Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, opposed consideration of the staff corps promotion system during hearings on the line bill on the grounds that the staff corps system was "too complex," and advocated that the question be taken up by the present Congress in a separate bill. Admiral Andrews at that time told the Senate Naval Committee that the various staff corps were unable to "get together" on a staff bill. At that time, Chairman Vinson directed Admiral Andrews to have a staff corps bill drawn up and Admiral Andrews informed the committee that the Navy Department was engaged in drafting a measure in general conformance to the Line Act but adapted to the staff situation.

In accordance with the decision to introduce separate staff legislation, the House Naval Affairs Committee voted to exclude any features of the Line Act that might affect the staff corps and Chairman Vinson pledged that his committee would take an active part in seeing that a thorough study was made of the situation and remedial legislation introduced.

Mr. Vinson's statement this week indicates that his committee will take up the

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Press Approves Spending of \$100,000,000 for Strategic Materials

The bill of Senator Thomas reported favorably by the Military Affairs Committee authorizing \$25,000,000 a year to be expended for the next four years to provide the United States with a store of raw materials needed by industry of which it has not domestic supplies is receiving wide-spread comment in the newspapers, most of whom approve the suggestion heartily.

The Allentown, Pa., *Call* states, "Now in spite of the fact that we think of our country as nearly self-contained, the fact is that there are many highly important articles that we do not mine or grow. In a period of peace the flow of these goods is steady and it is not realized how vitally dependent this country is upon foreign countries to secure them."

"While the United States is thinking of filling arsenals with guns and ammunition it well may think also of filling bins with these precious articles that are so vital in a manufacturing program during a war-time period."

The Racine, Wisc., *Journal* says, "Economists have been saying for years that it would be sensible for this country to store up, against a possible time of dearth and trouble, a lot of materials we do not produce ourselves. Otherwise war, actual or prospective, might catch us without things seriously needed for domestic or military use. Now steps are being taken to avoid such a calamity."

"The Thomas bill . . . aims to spend \$100,000,000 of public money in the next four years to accumulate a reserve . . . to keep our industries going for a reasonable length of time, regardless of world conditions."

"When they are imported and safely stored, they will supplement the gold and silver that have already flowed in from all quarters of the world, and will help us ride out the storm. Even now we could do so better than any other country."

Going into details on the comparative self-sufficiency of the Great Powers, the Lewiston, Idaho, *Tribune* observes, "If it is necessary for national security that the United States should build up a great military machine, the action of the Senate Military Committee in approving a program for accumulating and storing up \$100,000,000 worth of raw materials essential for wartime use is logical. But this nation is by no means as deficient in the raw supplies for war as it is in the tools used to prosecute war."

Other than national defense benefits are stressed by the Galveston, Texas, *News* which points out, "Cotton and wheat aren't the only commodities of which the United States has an embarrassing surplus. Take gold, for instance . . .

"Of all our surplus commodities, gold would be the easiest to exchange for surplus goods of other countries. The difficulty is that the exchange would create other problems more acute than the problem of idle gold."

"Merely getting rid of gold wouldn't do us much good unless the receivers used some of it to buy American goods. If gold paid for reserve war materials returned to us in payment for other goods, we should soon be back where we started. The plan

seems to offer at least a palliative, however, and the resulting object lesson might lead to the modification of nationalistic trade policies that prevent the international exchange of goods for which gold merely serves as a convenient token."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* observes, "The proposal to accumulate in this country reserve stocks of raw materials needed for national defense is now receiving earnest consideration. Since the United States fronts on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, it would doubtless be feasible to keep transportation routes open over at least one ocean in the event of a major war in which this country might become involved. However, merchant vessels and naval convoys might be needed for other purposes. Moreover prices might soar and deliveries be delayed, particularly if the country in which the source of supply is located were itself involved. . . .

"The accumulation of such reserves would be a practical measure. In a few instances this has already been done. Thus the Navy accumulated a large supply of tin last year, sufficient to cover its peacetime requirements for five to ten years, and war needs for one or two years. Chromium has been accumulated similarly. The adoption of this policy for all major imported raw materials for which domestic substitutes are not readily available would be a logical part of the enlarged armament program."

The Detroit, Mich., *Free Press* comments, "American industry still depends for a number of essential raw materials on sources of supply as remote as the British and Netherlands East Indies and Australia."

"An enemy that blocked the sea routes by which these materials reach the United States would be able to disrupt industries that cannot get along without them. And keeping the sea lanes open today is not so simple as it was when there were only surface war vessels to cope with. Airplanes and submarines now take their toll of commerce carriers. Consequently it is just as important for this country to protect itself from being deprived of essential raw materials in time of war as it is to build up huge armaments which could not be operated and maintained if the United States were suddenly cut off from its supplies of strategic materials and other industrial requirements."

The Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution* observes, "It is gratifying that the Senate committee on military affairs has unanimously approved a bill calling for storing some \$100,000,000 worth of essential raw commodities. The last world war was proof enough that ample supplies of essential raw materials are as important as the reserve corps in the fighting forces."

The Hartford, Conn., *Courant* concurs: "The Senate Military Affairs Committee has authorized the expenditure of \$100,000,000 in the next four years to accumulate a store of certain essentials to be held in the event of war. The sum is not large enough to accumulate any considerable supply of essentials—in a normal year this country consumes about \$250,000,000 worth of crude rubber alone—but, if properly expended, it ought to give some assurance that the nation's industry would not be crippled before its navy could gain control of the main sea routes."

Navy Staff Corps

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matter just as soon as the urgent measures relating to national defense are disposed of. Rear Admiral J. O. Richardson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has said on numerous occasions during the past several months that the Navy Department is gathering data on the question and it is possible that with competent handling a staff corps promotion bill may be passed this session.

Air Corps Training

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college campus so that applications of the successful candidates may be forwarded to Washington and the applicants placed on an eligible list for assignment to one or another of the civilian flying schools nearest their respective residences.

Candidates will be furnished transportation from their place of enrollment to the schools and will be paid \$75 a month while under training. Clothing, uniforms and food will be furnished. Applicants must pass a rigid physical examination, must be unmarried and between 20 and 26 years of age. Those who have not completed successfully two years' of college work must pass an examination which will cover the subjects ordinarily taught through the second year of college.

The following boards were ordered to visit the colleges in their respective territories:

Capt. F. H. Lane, Medical Corps, Langley Field, Va.; Capt. R. E. Cobb, Air Corps, and 1st Lt. Karl Truesdell, Jr., Air Corps, Mitchel Field, N. Y., to visit Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Capt. M. S. White, Medical Corps, Barksdale Field, La., and Capt. R. L. Easton and 2nd Lt. C. N. True, Air Corps, Maxwell Field, Ala., to visit Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Capt. J. F. Gamel, Medical Corps, Randolph Field, Texas; Maj. R. L. Williamson,

Air Corps, Bowman Field, Ky., and 1st Lt. William J. Bell, Air Corps, Scott Field, Ill., to visit Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Capt. E. J. Kendricks, Medical Corps, Randolph Field; Maj. R. T. Groneau, Air Corps, Kelly Field, and 1st Lt. J. E. Smart, Air Corps, Randolph Field, to visit Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Lt. Col. A. W. Smith, Medical Corps, March Field, Calif.; Maj. G. H. Gale, Air Corps, Ft. Lewis, Wash., and 2nd Lt. W. H. Stratton, Air Corps, Ft. Lewis, to visit Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California.

The board members will use planes in travelling from one college to another.

Army Bill Reported to Senate

Increasing the House figure by \$13,330,946, the Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday approved a War Department Appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1940. The bill, as reported by the Senate committee, carries appropriations totaling \$513,188,882 as compared to the \$499,857,936 figure passed by the House.

In a last minute move the committee voted to appropriate \$2,183,298 to establish 54 additional ROTC units at schools and colleges in the United States during the next fiscal year. Of these units 37 would be senior and 17 junior units. It is planned to begin operations of the new units in September, 1939.

Eighty-one officers and 106 enlisted men would be needed to conduct the training of the additional ROTC enrollees.

Major increases over the House bill provide pay and allowances for 36 flight surgeons with a limitation on the flight pay of such officers to \$720 each per annum. This flight pay allowance is just half of that recommended by the bureau of the budget and the War Department.

The Senate committee's action represents an increase of 31 flight surgeons, as the House had only approved funds for five flight surgeons.

The Senate Committee also restored the provision for an increase in the Medical

Corps of the Army of 50 medical and 25 dental officers. The \$1,500,000 appropriation for construction at Albrook Field, C. Z., flying field, approved by the Budget Bureau but eliminated by the House, was restored by the Senate Committee. A \$1,000,000 appropriation was added to the bill for experimental research by the Army Air Corps.

The bill as reported by the Senate committee provides for the modernization of the entire forty-four 75mm. guns recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and the War Department. The House in passing the bill reduced the number of guns to be modernized to four.

The committee voted an appropriation of \$6,000,000 to inaugurate a two-year program for the re-tooling and modernization of government arsenals. The War Department has outlined a \$16,000,000 program for this work, and the \$6,000,000 appropriation would be the initial increment.

The committee added \$1,985,360 to the amount to be appropriated for construction of national guard camps without specifying, except in one instance, the States in which this money is to be spent. The committee provided that \$610,360 of this amount would be spent at Ft. Sill, Okla. The committee also provided for an increase of 1,435 advance-course students in ROTC units throughout the country.

Cavalry School Graduates Listed

Students of the regular non-commissioned officers' class at the Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kansas, were graduated March 11, following completion of a six months' course in horsemanship.

The list of graduates follows, those marked with an asterisk having been selected for detail as students in the NCO's advanced equitation class which began March 13 and will close June 16:

Sgt. Augustine, M. G. Trp., 2d Cav.
Sgt. Roger L. Billings, Hq. Trp., 14th Cav.
*Cpl. Lonnie M. Black, M. G. Trp., 8th Cav.
Cpl. Joseph A. Burney, Trp. A, 9th Cav.
Cpl. Kenneth Carver, Trp. F, 6th Cav.

Cpl. Vernon T. Davis, Hq. Trp., 2d Cav.

*Cpl. Clifford R. Goman, Trp. B, 4th Cav.

Sgt. Vernon T. Hanlon, M. G. Trp., 2d Cav.

*Pvt. 1st. John E. Holmes, Trp. C, 9th Cav.

*Cpl. LaVern V. Ives, Trp. B, 14th Cav.

Pvt. 1st. Calvin Johnson, Trp. B, 9th Cav.

*Cpl. James E. Jolley, Trp. A, 2d Cav.

Cpl. Richard E. Kirkpatrick, Trp. E, 2d Cav.

Cpl. Rudolph Knapp, Trp. B, 12th Cav.

Sgt. Raymond Lovese, Trp. B, 2d Cav.

Sgt. Raymond L. McBrayer, Trp. F, 12th Cav.

Cpl. Homer Pitts, Battery B, 8th FA.

*Sgt. Clint H. Putnam, Battery D, 3d FA.

*Cpl. Robert L. Robertson, M. G. Trp., 8th Cav.

*Cpl. Fred Running, Trp. F, 2d Cav.

*Cpl. William Schnicke, Trp. F, 2d Cav.

*Cpl. Robert E. Seney, Trp. F, 11th Cav.

Cpl. Alonso E. Shearer, Trp. A, 9th Cav.

*Pvt. 1st. Frank L. Strasheim, QMC.

Sgt. Sam W. Truett, Battery C, 8th FA.

*Sgt. Curtis E. Watkins, Trp. B, 10th Cav.

Cpl. Charles Wilson, M. G. Trp., 10th Cav.

Cpl. Preston K. Wise, Trp. E, 7th Cav.

A week of competition in the graduation events of the course decided the winners in the following events:

Remount Competition, schooling phase—won by Cpl. Fred Running, Trp. F, 2d Cav.; 2d Cpl. Clifford R. Goman, Trp. B, 4th Cav.; 3d Cpl. Kenneth Carver, Trp. F, 6th Cav.; 4th Cpl. Robert B. Seney, Trp. F, 11th Cav.

Remount competition, jumping phase—won by Cpl. LaVern V. Ives, Trp. B, 14th Cav.; 2d Cpl. Kenneth Carver, Trp. F, 6th Cav.; 3d Cpl. Richard E. Kirkpatrick, Trp. E, 2d Cav.; 4th Cpl. Homer Pitts, Battery B, 8th Cav.

For the Best Remount—won by Cpl. Kenneth Carver, Trp. F, 6th Cav.; 2d Cpl. Clifford R. Goman, Trp. B, 4th Cav.; 3d Cpl. Fred Running, Trp. F, 2d Cav.; 4th Cpl. LaVern V. Ives, Trp. B, 14th Cav.

Troopers Mount, Jumping Competition—won by Cpl. James E. Jolley, Trp. A, 2d Cav.; 2d Sgt. John Augustine, M. G. Trp., 2d Cav.; 3d Pvt. 1st. John E. Holmes, Trp. C, 9th Cav.; 4th Cpl. Richard E. Kirkpatrick, Trp. E, 2d Cav.

Cpl. William Schnicke, Troop F, 2nd Cav., won the trophy as the non-commissioned officer who had demonstrated the highest efficiency in the duties of a cavalry non-commissioned officer, based on his individual work in all departments of the school.

Seek Large Dry Dock

Admiral William D. Leahy, Acting Secretary of the Navy, this week sent to Congress a bill to authorize the Navy to contribute one-half of the cost of a \$6,500,000 graving dock in New York harbor to accommodate "the largest naval or merchant vessel built, building or projected."

Admiral Leahy said that such a dock is necessary to accommodate the proposed 45,000-ton battleships, inasmuch as there are only three docks on the East Coast capable of caring for the super-warships. Pointing out the unsettled conditions in Europe, he said that a drydock capable of handling the larger commercial liners, as well as "the largest foreign battleships," is necessary.

Under the proposed legislation, the government would contribute \$3,500,000 to the construction of such a dock, with commercial interests and the larger domestic and foreign shipping lines providing the balance in annual increments. The dock would be built and owned by private interests, and administered by the commercial company. However, the Navy would receive reduced rates and preferential use of the Yard. Admiral Leahy said that the fifty-fifty arrangement is necessary due to the fact that such a dock would be economically unjustifiable from a purely commercial standpoint.

He cited the dimensions of the new 45,000-ton battleships as follows; length, 880 feet, beam 108 feet, draft 36 feet.

Admiral Leahy's letter communicating the proposed legislation is as follows:

It is the purpose of the proposed legislation to provide for the construction in New York harbor of a graving dry dock of sufficient size and capacity to accommodate the largest naval or merchant vessel built, building, or projected. This legislation would permit the United States to bear one-half of the proposed dock in return for preferred docking facilities for its larger vessels at a reduced docking cost.

Inadequate docking facilities exist at the present time for docking the larger vessels which would be accommodated by the dock contemplated in this proposed measure.

Because of the presence of the majority of the Fleet in the Pacific Ocean and the preponderance of naval dry docks on the east coast as compared with those on the west coast, the Navy has, in recent years, confined its requests for new naval docks to the west coast and Hawaii. At present there are 18 naval dry docks on the east coast and five (plus two under construction) on the west coast. However, a study of east coast docking facilities indicates that there is no surplus of such facilities and that there exists a real need for an additional dock of the largest size in New York harbor.

The Navy Department has recently fixed the dimensions for a dock to accommodate the so-called "ultimate" battleship as follows: length, 1,000 feet; width at top of keel blocks, 132 feet; depth over sill, 45 feet. These are the dimensions of the dock now under construction at the Puget Sound Navy Yard and of the dock which has been designed for Pearl Harbor. The nearest approach to these dimensions on the East Coast is the naval dock at South Boston which has a length of 1,175 feet, a width of 125 feet and a depth of 44 feet, 8 inches. However there are no shop facilities at the South Boston dock, which severely handicaps this dock in taking care of vessels needing repairs since all materials and labor must be sent from the Boston Navy Yard. There are only four naval docks on the East Coast that can take care of a modern battleship. These are at South Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. However,

only three of these docks can take the proposed 45,000-ton battleship (length 880 feet o. s., beam 108 feet, draft 36 feet). These are at South Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk. At South Boston there are no shops, while at Philadelphia the controlling depth of the channel to the sea is only 36 feet. Therefore, the only naval dock which would be ready and fully equipped at all times to go to work on such a battleship needing repairs quickly is Norfolk. The situation with respect to commercial docking facilities is worse. There is not a single commercial dock on the East Coast that will take a modern battleship. The two biggest docks are the Todd dock at South Brooklyn and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company dock at Newport News, Va. The former has an entrance width of only 69 feet with a 32-foot depth over the sill, and the latter has an entrance width of 87 feet with 30-foot depth over the sill. In view of the unsettled conditions in Europe, it would appear to be highly desirable that there be in New York Harbor a dock, either commercial or Naval, which can accommodate the largest vessels now making New York as a regular port of call. There are twelve such vessels now in commission, and one under construction, which can not be accommodated in any dry dock, naval or commercial, in New York harbor. They are the Normandie, Queen Mary, Bremen, Europa, Berengaria, Aquitania, Rex, Conte de Savoia, Ile de France, Columbus, Paris, Nieuw Amsterdam and Queen Elizabeth (under construction). In case of a European war it is highly probable that the dock yards will be heavily bombed, and it will be desirable to have in New York harbor a dock which can take not only the largest merchantmen but the largest foreign battleships. At the present time the only dock on the East Coast that will do this is at South Boston, although the docks at Philadelphia and Norfolk will take the largest foreign men-of-war. In addition to the necessity for a drydock in New York harbor which can accommodate the largest commercial vessel of any nationality now built or projected, consideration should be given to the need for such a dock in connection with the Navy's shipbuilding program. The principle having been established that a battleship should be launched only if in the vicinity a dry dock which could dock her immediately after launching, such a dock must be provided in New York harbor or a large part of the investment in the New York Navy Yard, which is designed to build battleships, will be lost. The largest dock in the New York Yard, now being lengthened to accommodate a 35,000-ton battleship, will be 727 feet, 3 inches long, with a depth over the blocks of 33 feet. This will not take the proposed 45,000-ton battleship, the tentative dimensions of which are: length 880 feet, beam 108 feet, the draft 36 feet. Furthermore it is impracticable to enlarge this dock sufficiently to take the 45,000-ton ship and there is no space available at the Yard for the construction of an additional large dock. The Navy's three battleship building yards are New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. At both Philadelphia and Norfolk dry docks of sufficient capacity for the new 45,000-ton battleships are available. Unless the Navy is prepared to relegate the New York Navy Yard to the position of a secondary Yard and to lose the value of the large investment in battleship building facilities at that Yard, there must be constructed in New York harbor a dry dock sufficiently large to accommodate the 45,000-ton battleships.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed to be one of the greatest importance to provide in New York harbor at the earliest practicable date a dry dock with dimensions and structural strength sufficient to accommodate (a) the largest merchant vessels of any nationality now built or planned; (b) the "ultimate" battleship mentioned above; and (c) any vessel which would be able to traverse the proposed new locks for the Panama Canal, the dimensions of which are set as follows: length 1,200 feet; width 125 feet, and depth 42½ feet.

In this connection the desirability of purchasing the floating dry dock which is now located at Southampton, England, and which is for sale has been investigated. Although this dock has lifting capacity of 60,000 tons, its structural design is such that it cannot accommodate either a merchant vessel of the type of the Queen Mary or a modern battleship. Also, it would be impractical to strengthen this dock to serve those purposes.

It would appear, therefore, that the most practicable solution is the construction of a new graving dock. The question arises as to whether this dock should be built by the Government or by private enterprise, perhaps assisted by a Government subsidy. In view of the fact that our Fleet spends most of the time in the Pacific it would appear that, except in time of war, the proposed dock would be used by the Navy at infrequent intervals, that is only for docking newly launched battleships and an occasional battleship that could not be accommodated in the New York Yard. Therefore the construction of this dock by private enterprise is to be preferred.

This would result in lower first cost to the Government, would obviate maintenance costs, would reduce operating charges to a minimum, and would relieve the Government of

the necessity of providing shop facilities. However, an investigation indicates that there is not sufficient commercial demand to warrant the construction of such a dock as a purely business enterprise, therefore, participation by the Government in financing the project would appear to be necessary.

Preliminary discussions with officials of the Todd Shipyards Corporation of New York indicate that they would be interested in constructing such a dock if assistance can be obtained from the Government. It appears probable that the Bethlehem Steel Corp. would also be interested and have sites suitable for a dry dock. Other commercial yards may be interested.

While no accurate estimates are available, preliminary studies indicate that the cost of a dock the size required would be in the neighborhood of \$6,500,000. The Todd Corp. has interviewed foreign shipping lines with a view to obtaining guarantees of annual payments. The responses of these lines have been sufficiently favorable to indicate that if the Government participated in the construction of the dock, a lump sum subsidy of approximately one-half the first cost would be necessary to permit financing the project.

Such a subsidy is not new in principle. The Navy participated in the construction of a large dry dock at Hunters Point by means of a guarantee of annual payments.

If the proposed legislation is enacted competitive bids would be taken for the construction by private interests of a dry dock of the dimensions desired, to be constructed of materials satisfactory to the government, with adequate shop facilities in the vicinity of the dock. The dock would be maintained by the company, and an arrangement would be made for reduction of charges for use by public vessels to reimburse the government for its participation in the first cost.

The construction of such a dry dock would take about three years and, in view of the probability of inaugurating construction on the 45,000-ton battleships in the near future, work on the dock should be undertaken at the earliest practicable date.

Enactment of the proposed legislation would result in a cost of \$3,500,000 to the government.

The Navy Department recommends that the proposed legislation be enacted.

National Defense Program

Army features of the President's National Defense program were well under way this week, when both Houses of Congress approved the conference report on the \$300,000,000 authorization program for the expansion of the Air Corps and the House passed the Second Deficiency bill carrying \$69,738,287 in cash and \$46,801,000 in contract authority for the purchase of critical items of equipment for the Initial Protective Force.

The Appropriations committee in reporting out the latter measure summarized the status of the program as follows:

As to the Army's allocation, further in his message, the President suggests the following break-down:

(1) For the purchase of new airplanes	\$300,000,000
(2) For the procurement of "critical items" of equipment	110,000,000
(3) For educational orders	32,000,000
(4) For seacoast defenses in the United States, Panama, and Hawaii	8,000,000

As to item 1, in consequence of a supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 135), the military appropriation bill for 1940, as passed by the House, includes \$50,000,000 of the \$300,000,000. Roundly \$20,000,000, however, of the \$50,000,000, was included in such bill by way of contractual authority.

Item 3 must await upon authorizing legislation.

Item 4 includes an amount for the construction of a highway outside the limits of the Panama Canal Zone, and that project must await upon authorization.

For consideration in connection with the present bill the committee had before it recommendations completely to provide for item 2 and all of item 4, with the exception previously indicated.

Such recommendations call for a total direct appropriation of \$69,738,287, and contractual authority of \$46,801,000, or a grand total of \$116,539,287. They have been included, without change, in the accompanying bill.

The appropriations have been grouped under a separate title, commencing on page 34 of the bill, and are provided in the terms of the regular annual appropriations, except under the Ordnance Department, where authority is proposed to utilize the services of Reserve officers where and to the extent that would prove helpful in the prosecution of the program. As the appropriations are phrased to be immediately available, the effect will be to augment appropriations heretofore made for the fiscal year 1939 and heretofore approved by the House for the fiscal year 1940.

In addition to the funds for the special

defense program, the Deficiency bill carried \$2,162,456 in regular deficiency items for the Army. These included \$1,224,456 for the Quartermaster Corps, \$600,000 for the development of rotary wing and other aircraft (this was a reduction of \$525,000 below the amount asked), \$265,000 for seacoast defenses, and \$73,000 for expenses of National Guard camps.

Appropriations under the special defense program were itemized as follows:

Quartermaster Corps, \$2,017,388.
Signal Corps, \$2,571,250.
Medical Department, \$295,000.

Corps of Engineers, \$2,900,000 with contract authority for \$1,000,000 additional.

Ordnance Department, \$55,366,362 and contract authority of \$44,000,000.

Chemical Warfare Service, \$1,110,000 and contract authority of \$740,000.

Seacoast Defenses, United States, \$4,295,031, plus \$501,000 contract authority; Insular Departments, \$766,284, plus \$339,000 contract authority; and Panama Canal, \$5,478,287.

Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, assistant chief of ordnance, told the committee that of the nearly \$100,000,000 to be given the Ordnance Department under the bill about 75 per cent would go to private industry.

General McFarland said:

As preliminary to a discussion of this program, I should like to say that the Ordnance Department, in considering this program, has divided it into three classes.

First, new types of equipment which have been developed in the past few years, and which we have on hand and in process of manufacture in comparatively small quantities; as, for example, the 37-millimeter anti-aircraft guns and fire control, the 37-millimeter anti-tank guns, 8-inch railway guns and mounts, 105-millimeter howitzers, 155-millimeter guns, medium tanks, scout cars, 81-millimeter mortars, and semi-automatic rifles.

Second, equipment in storage, which, by overhauling and by the manufacture of spare parts sufficient to maintain them in serviceable condition in the early stages of mobilization will render this equipment fit for immediate use; such, for example, as machine guns, pistols, revolvers, artillery recoil mechanisms, and fire-control instruments.

And third, other classes of materiel, built or on hand, which, by suitable modification, may be converted into modern efficient weapons; as, for example, 75-millimeter guns, which General Tyner mentioned, and the 155-millimeter howitzers, which, by modification, can be made into high-speed weapons.

As to ammunition, ammunition for the new types of weapons is provided for and also ammunition for the older and existing types in which a shortage exists.

In addition to that, a large amount of other ammunition requires renovation in order to be placed in serviceable condition.

All the foregoing items are special and technical and have no part in commercial manufacture. Normally, these articles are all manufactured in Government arsenals, but to provide this material within the life of the appropriation it will be necessary to call upon industry for a large percentage of the entire program.

Successor on Board Named

Capt. Ernest H. Brownell (CEC), USN-Ret., has been appointed by the Navy Department to serve as a member of the Civil Engineer Corps selection board in the place of Rear Adm. Ralph M. Warfield (CEC), USN, who died this week.

The board, headed by Rear Adm. Norman M. Smith (CEC), USN-Ret., will convene March 27.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Capt. James R. Barry, USN, commanding the USS Trenton, which has been ordered to join the European Squadron.

Cadet Louis Albert Kunzig, Jr., USMA '39, who has been declared winner of the Steuben Society Sabre for having the highest rating in modern languages.

Brig. Gen. William P. Upshur, USMC, and Brig. Gen. Clayton B. Vogel, USMC, who will command the First and Second Marine Brigades, respectively.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

General Motors' President Knudsen's speech at Army Industrial College; income tax deduction for uniform expenses; status of Interdepartmental Pay Committee's report; contract awarded for conversion of two liners into Army transports; WPA work on aviation facilities; assistance to South America in naval construction; needs of Coast Guard for additional officers;

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Novel Map Room at Fort Lewis

Ft. Lewis, Wash.—A situation puzzling even historians, the problem of keeping abreast of the rapidly changing events, and maps, of the world, has been at least partially solved by Maj. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney, commanding Fort Lewis and the 3d Division.

When General Sweeney took command of the 3d Division and Fort Lewis in June, 1938, he readily appreciated the necessity of developing some method of keeping officers of his command stationed at Fort Lewis informed of the events in world affairs. To accomplish this purpose, a vacant room of the 3d Division Headquarters building at the Fort was lined with fiber board and converted into a map room. Here are posted maps of every country of the world, each area bearing the flag of the particular country to which it belongs.

The trouble zones, such as China, Spain, and, until recently, Czechoslovakia, each occupy a special section of the room and are kept up to date by daily posting of changes. Information for changes is obtained from articles in the daily newspapers and from service publications. Accompanying the large maps are smaller situation maps, showing the situation at a glance, and explanatory articles written by leading columnists.

In addition to world affairs, a bulletin board is maintained, where items of current interest, including a daily weather report prepared by the weather office of the 91st Observation Squadron at Fort Lewis, is maintained.

The latest addition to the room, a relief map of the 66,000-acre Fort Lewis Military Reservation, is proving of benefit to commanders in planning maneuvers, firing problems, and similar training matters.

The room, which is constantly open and available for reference by members of the command, has proved an important factor in keeping officers at the Fort informed of the daily trend in world events.

Three Bombers Offered Army

Bids for attack bombers were submitted to the Army by three aircraft manufacturers last week, with accompanying specimens of the ships proposed to be furnished.

The ships, submitted by Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore; Stearman Aircraft Co., Wichita, and North American Aviation Corp., Inglewood, will be exhaustively tested by Army officials before awards are made. It is likely that awards will be given to two or all three of the bidders.

The ships are said to be capable of speeds from 300 to 360 miles an hour with full load; have twin motors developing 2,200 to 2,800 hours horsepower; weigh about nine tons each, and are designed for a crew of three (four for the Stearman model).

Martin asked \$21,375,000 for 300 of its ships; Stearman, \$21,205,000, and North American \$18,075,000. Martin offered to built 700 to 2,000 planes for \$56,000 each, while North American asked \$51,000 on the same proposal.

Army Grades and Ratings

The Senate Military Affairs Committee this week reported favorably on the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to prescribe the number of grades and ratings of enlisted men of the Army. The committee, in reporting the measure, declared that the bill "will relieve the President of an administrative detail which properly may be delegated to the Secretary of War."

The following report was submitted by the committee:

The purpose of this bill is to amend section 4(b), of the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of War to fix the distribution of enlisted men among the various grades from private to master sergeant, and the various specialist ratings from the sixth to the first class. The present law reads as follows: "On and after July 1, 1920, the grades of enlisted men shall be as the President may from time to time direct." The bill in no wise limits the present control exercised by the Congress over the number of men authorized to be enlisted and paid under the provisions of annual appropriation acts. It will relieve the President of an administrative detail which properly may be delegated to the Secretary of War. It will involve in itself no additional cost to the Government.

The seven enlisted grades in the Army are: First grade, master sergeant; second grade, first or technical sergeant; third grade, staff sergeant; fourth grade, sergeant; fifth grade,

corporal; sixth grade, private, first-class; and seventh grade, private. Specialist ratings carry extra pay and are applicable to men in the sixth and seventh grades only. In addition, there are two special air mechanics ratings applicable in the Air Corps.

The administration of enlisted pay by the War Department, in event of the enactment of this bill, would provide control in two directions: First of all there would be the approval tables of organization, establishing the requirements for personnel for each unit. Secondly, there would be the actual current allotment of grades and ratings for pay purposes to each unit and activity. This latter control would be purely fiscal, based annually upon a general allotment to each arm and service of its appropriate share of the total appropriated by Congress. In short, the proposed enactment has no effect whatever of endangering the control of expenditure for enlisted pay. Since the appropriation for enlisted pay has been the basic control factor in the past, and would so continue in the future, the proposed legislation would not increase the cost of the Military Establishment. It is intended to provide an internal administrative freedom independent of the total cost which would remain wholly subject to congressional control.

The report from the War Department under date of March 2, 1939, follows:

"Hon. Morris Sheppard,
Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs,
United States Senate.

"Dear Senator Sheppard: Careful consideration has been given to S. 841, 'to authorize the Secretary of War to prescribe the number of grades and ratings of enlisted men of the Army,' which you transmitted to the War Department under date of January 25, 1939, with request for the views of the Department relative thereto.

"The proposed legislation is intended to amend section 4 (b) of the National Defense Act, as amended by the act approved June 20, 1930 (49 Stat. 1554), so as to authorize the Secretary of War to fix the distribution of enlisted men among the various grades from private to master sergeant and the various specialist ratings from the sixth to the first class. Under present law the President is charged with this responsibility.

"It is noted that S. 841 is identical with a draft of a bill included in the recommended legislation submitted to the Senate Military Affairs Committee by the Interdepartmental Pay Committee, 1938. It appears that the purpose of the bill is to relieve the President of an administrative detail which properly may be delegated to the Secretary of War. The bill S. 841 if enacted into law will confer upon the Secretary of War the same authority and responsibility in this respect as is now conferred by law on the Secretary of the Navy. The bill in no wise limits the present control exercised by the Congress over the numbers of men authorized to be enlisted and paid under the provisions of annual appropriation acts.

"Enactment of the bill would involve no additional costs to the Government.

"The War Department has regarded this bill with favor. However, the proposed legislation was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, which reports that it is not in accord with the program of the President.

"Sincerely yours,

"Harry H. Woodring,
Secretary of War."

A statement in support of the bill by Mr. J. E. Nieman, of the Regular Veterans' Association, follows:

"I am J. E. Nieman, national adjutant and educational director, Regular Veterans' Association, with national headquarters at 1115 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.

"We wish to take advantage of this opportunity to make known to the committee and Congress our interest in and our approval of the bill under consideration.

"The Secretary of War is the person in whom this responsibility should rest, just as in the case of the Navy Department, where the Secretary of Navy regulates, according to the needs of the service, the number of personnel in each grade and rating.

"We strongly urge favorable action on this bill by the committee, the Congress, and the President as an important measure of national defense."

Win Prizes at West Point

West Point, N. Y.—Cadet Louis Albert Kunz, Jr., class of 1939, United States Military Academy, son of Col. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunz, of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is the winner of the Steuben Society Saber, presented annually to the cadet having the highest rating in Modern Languages, according to an announcement by Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent.

Cadet Kunz, who is rated as a dis-

tinguished cadet, standing 4 in a class of 457 members at the end of his junior year, will be presented with the saber by a delegation from the Steuben Society of America, at ceremonies during the graduation exercises.

Cadet Captain and Adjutant Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, Jr., class of 1939, of East St. Louis, Ill., is the winner this year, of the set of books awarded annually by the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century to the graduating cadet standing highest in English.

Ranking high in his class academically since he entered, Goodpaster has received a rating as "distinguished cadet" at the end of each of his first three years, and will undoubtedly graduate in June with a similar rating. His present standing in a class of 457 members is 2. In addition to standing high in academics, Goodpaster finds time to participate in athletics, having won his monogram in football as a faithful member of the JV football team, that organization which takes the varsity pummeling throughout the season, and receives little of the glory.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Maj. Gerald B. DeVore, Maj. Rinaldo L. Coe, Capt. Milo H. Matteson, Capt. Frederick A. Granholm, Capt. Albert J. Hastings, Capt. R. John West, Jr., 1st Lt. Cornelius A. Lichirie, 1st Lt. Rollin F. Bunch, 1st Lt. Claude L. Bowen, Jr., 1st Lt. Thayne F. McManis, 1st Lt. Donald F. Buchwald, 1st Lt. Sherburne Whipple, Jr., 1st Lt. Ira W. Cory, 1st Lt. George Kumpe, 1st Lt. James E. Walsh, 2nd Lt. Alvin L. Burke, Warrant Officer Adolph Hansell and Warrant Officer Stanley I. Yodzio were elected to membership and thirteen members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Col. Frederick C. Test, Inf.

Army Day Proclamation

President Roosevelt has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas Senate Concurrent Resolution 5, 75th Congress, 1st session (50 Stat. 1108) provides:

"That April 6 of each year be recognized by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America as Army Day, and that the President of the United States be requested, as Commander in Chief, to order military units throughout the United States to assist civic bodies in appropriate celebration to such extent as he may deem advisable; to issue a proclamation each year declaring April 6 as Army Day, and in such proclamations to invite the Governors of the various States to issue Army Day proclamations: **Provided**, That in the event April 6 falls on Sunday, the following Monday shall be recognized as Army Day."

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the aforesaid concurrent resolution, do hereby declare April 6, 1939, as Army Day, and I hereby invite the Governors of the several States to issue Army Day proclamations; and, acting under the authority vested in me as Commander in Chief, I hereby order military units throughout the United States, its Territories and possessions, to assist civic bodies in the appropriate observance of that day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Strengthen Panama Canal

Representative Bland, of Va., Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has introduced a bill providing for the construction of an additional set of locks for the Panama Canal as recommended by the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

The new set of locks would cost \$277,000,000, and Mr. Bland's bill limits the initial appropriation, that for the fiscal year 1940, to \$15,000,000. A summary of the report of the Governor of the Panama Canal was carried in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 18, 1939.

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THE U. S. NAVY

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Paymaster General Named

Capt. Ray Spear, (SC), USN, was nominated this week by Secretary Swanson to become Paymaster General of the Navy and chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, with rank of rear admiral to succeed Rear Adm. Charles Conard, who will retire from active duty April 1, having reached the age of 64.

Captain Spear was born in Springfield, Ill., in 1878 and served during the Spanish American War as private of infantry. He was appointed assistant paymaster in the Navy in 1900 and served on the Asiatic Station aboard the Iris in 1900 and 1901. After serving on several other vessels and at Puget Sound, Mare Island, Cavite and Norfolk, he reported for duty on the USS Milwaukee in 1916 with additional duty as supply officer, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet.

Transferred the next year to the USS Huntington as aide on the staff of the Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, he was awarded the Navy Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal for his services as force supply officer.

In 1920 Captain Spear was made general inspector of the Supply Corps for the West Coast. He has been on duty in the Office of Director, Shore Establishments here, since 1936. Captain Spear's home is at Towanda, Pa.

Rear Admiral Conard, whom Captain Spear succeeds, was born in 1875 in the District of Columbia, and was appointed to the Supply Corps in 1898.

In addition to other assignments, he was administrator of customs at Port au Prince, Haiti, with the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corp., with the Bureau of the Budget and General Inspector of Supply Corps, East Coast.

He was appointed Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Aug. 16, 1935.

Secretary Swanson this week sent the following letter to Rear Admiral Conard: "The Department regrets your retirement from active service and takes this occasion to extend to you its heartfelt congratulations and appreciation for your long and distinguished service to our Nation. During the time which you have so faithfully and efficiently served, you have witnessed many advancements in the morale, strength and efficiency of the Navy; and you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to the accomplishment of these results. May I wish for you continued success and many years of health and happiness."

Navy Selection Bills

Representative Sirovich, of N. Y., has introduced two bills relating to the Navy promotion laws. One of these measures, HR 4935, would suspend for one year all retirements of commanders and lieutenant commanders, under 46 years of age, who are scheduled for involuntary retirement on or before June 30, 1939 under the Naval Selection Act of 1938. Such officers would continue on active duty as additional numbers in grade for the one year period and would be eligible for selection during that time under conditions indicated in the bill below. The other measure, HR 4936, would amend section 12 (K) of the Naval Selection Act of 1938 relating to the retirement of lieutenants and lieutenant commanders who served in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force prior to Nov. 12, 1918, and who have completed not less than 21 years service.

The text of the bills are as follows:

HR 4935

That the retirements of all officers now on active duty in the grades of commander and lieutenant commander in the line of the Navy, who shall not have reached the age of forty-six years at the end of the current fiscal year, and who are due, under the provisions of the Naval Selection Act of June 23, 1938, to retire involuntarily on or before June 30, 1939, are hereby suspended for a period of one year.

Sec. 2. All officers whose retirements are suspended in accordance with the above section shall continue on active duty, as additional numbers in their grades: Provided, however, That these officers shall be deemed to be eligible for reconsideration within the purview of said Act by the next ensuing line selection board governing officers in the grade of lieutenant commander: And provided fur-

ther, That such reconsideration by said board shall be limited in the cases of those of the above officers now serving in the grade of commander, fitted, as to their fitness for retention in their present grade on active duty only, and in the cases of those of the above officers now serving in the grade of lieutenant commander, as to their fitness for promotion to the next higher grade in the status of fitted only, the periods of service to be performed on active duty, and the processes of promotion and retirement of every such officer following the determinations made by the said board to be approved by the President, shall be in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the said Navy Selection Act of June 23, 1938.

HR 4936

That by reason of the provision contained in section 12 (K) of the Navy Selection Act of June 23, 1938, whereby lieutenants who served in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force prior to November 12, 1918, and who shall have completed not less than twenty-one years of service are advanced on their retirement as provided in said subsection of the said Act to the grade of lieutenant commander on the retired list with the retired pay of that grade, and whereas the said Act neglects and fails to include those officers now on active duty in the grade of lieutenant commander, who likewise served in the Navy prior to November 12, 1918, and shall have completed not less than twenty-one years of service on retirement as provided in section 12 of the said Act, which omission constitutes a gross injustice and discrimination against these officers for their World War service, it is hereby ordered that section 12 (K) of the said Act be accordingly amended as follows:

On page 8, line 10, place a colon after the word "promotion" and strike out the words "to Lieutenant."

On page 8, line 11, insert "and Lieutenant commanders" after the word "Lieutenants."

On page 8, lines 14 and 15, strike out "grade of Lieutenant commander" and substitute "next higher grade."

So that, as amended, it shall read as follows: "promotion: Provided, That lieutenants and lieutenant commanders who served in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force prior to November 12, 1918, and who shall have completed not less than twenty-one years of service, shall on retirement as provided in this subsection be advanced to the next higher grade on the retired list with the retired pay of that grade."

Oakland Supply Base

The House Naval Affairs Committee this week reported favorably on the bill authorizing the construction of a \$6,500,000 supply base at Oakland, Calif. The Committee amended the bill to place the proposed depot under the jurisdiction of the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Committee's report climaxed a week long fight between California congressmen and civic representatives over the relative values of Mare Island and Oakland as the site for the base. It was indicated that the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, which has also been considering the bill, will report the measure favorably on Monday or Tuesday.

Warrant Officers Bill

The Navy Department this week proposed legislation to empower the President to determine the number and distribution of warrant and commissioned warrant officers in the Marine Corps. The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter requesting enactment of the legislation, cited the lack of flexibility caused by the present limitation by statute of the number and distribution of warrant and commissioned officers in the Marine Corps, and asked that the Marine Corps be placed on the same basis as the Navy in this matter.

The Secretary's letter is as follows:

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide that the number of warrant and commissioned warrant officers of the Marine Corps and their distribution among the various authorized warrant grades shall be as the President may from time to time deem necessary.

Under existing law the authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is a percentage (20%) of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy. Commissioned officers of the Marine Corps are authorized in number in the same proportion (5 1/2%) to the enlisted strength as provided for commissioned officers of the line of the Navy.

The number of warrant officers for the Navy, except in the case of chief pay clerks, pay clerks and acting pay clerks, is the num-

ber authorized by the President. In the Marine Corps, however, the number of warrant officers is specifically limited by statute (34 U. S. C. 640, 641) and thus may not be varied with the size of the Marine Corps and the needs of the service. It is considered desirable that the Marine Corps be on the same basis as the Navy with respect to flexibility in the number of its warrant officers so that the number of such officers may be increased or diminished from time to time as the needs of the service require and appropriations permit. Increases of cost or savings to the government under the proposed bill would depend upon the increases or diminution in the number of warrant officers. The Navy Department recommends that the proposed legislation be enacted.

USS Trenton to Europe

The Navy Department announced this week that the USS Trenton, light cruiser, will relieve the USS Omaha as flagship of Rear Adm. Henry E. Lackey, commander of Squadron 40 (Temporary), operating in European waters.

The Trenton, Capt. James R. Barry, commanding, will sail from Norfolk about June 3, and upon arrival at Gibraltar, will report to Rear Adm. Lackey for duty.

After being relieved by the Trenton, the Omaha, Capt. Wallace L. Lind, commanding, will proceed to Norfolk Navy Yard for routine overhaul before rejoining Cruisers, Battle Force.

One Aircraft Carrier Bid Received

A single bid of \$31,800,000 was opened at the Navy Department Wednesday for construction of a 20,000-ton aircraft carrier, the Hornet, on which proposals were asked Jan. 25.

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., the usual constructor of aircraft carriers submitted the bid on an adjusted price basis, by which the amount could be increased somewhat if labor and material costs rise during the life of the contract.

Although the bid was high, labor and material costs in shipbuilding have increased so greatly since the Wasp was contracted for, that it could not be said with any degree of certainty that the Navy Department will consider the bid an unreasonable one.

The Newport News yards asked 34 months in which to complete the carrier which was authorized by Congress May 17, 1938.

Destroyers' Shakedown Cruise Set

The Navy Department announced this week the itinerary for the shakedown cruise of the destroyers Benham and Ellet during which they will visit Cherbourg, France; Portsmouth, England; Amsterdam, Netherlands; Goteborg, Sweden, and Belfast, Northern Ireland.

The destroyers, of 1500 tons standard displacement each, were built by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Kearny, New Jersey.

The Benham was placed in commission at the New York Navy Yard Feb. 2, under command of Lt. Comdr. Thomas F. Darden, and the Ellet was placed in commission at that yard Feb. 17, under command of Lt. Comdr. Francis J. Mee.

The Benham will visit Washington,

D. C., from April 13 to April 18, and then proceed to Hampton Roads.

Following is the itinerary of the Benham and Ellet:

Arrive	Port	Depart
April 21	Guantanamo Bay	April 18
May 6	Cherbourg, France	April 25
May 15	Portsmouth, England	May 15
May 20	Amsterdam, Netherlands	May 19
May 25	Goteborg, Sweden	May 24
June 3	Belfast, Northern Ireland	June 1
June 16	New York	June 7

Naval Air Base Bill

The Hepburn Air Base Board, reconvened at the request of Representative Carl Vinson and Senator David I. Walsh, chairmen of the House and Senate Naval Affairs Committees, this week unanimously reaffirmed its original report that Jacksonville, Fla., is the most ideal location for the Navy's southeastern air base. The board, in a lengthy and very comprehensive report, cited a number of reasons for choosing the Jacksonville location.

The Naval Air Base Bill, which is now before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and which has already passed the House, originally contained provision for construction of the base at Jacksonville, but Florida civic and Congressional delegations waged such a bitter fight over the location that the House committee struck the southeastern base from the bill and ordered the question restudied.

The report received this week has been submitted to the Naval committees of both branches of Congress, and it is believed that the Senate committee, in reporting the measure next week, will include authorization for the Jacksonville base.

In the event that the Jacksonville base is included in the bill as it passes the Senate, the bill will go to conference between House and Senate conferees and it is likely that the House conferees will accept the Senate's action. In enumerating the reasons for selection of the Jacksonville base, the Hepburn board in its latest report merely enlarged on the original recommendation for Jacksonville and pointed out its advantages over Miami, Fla., leading contender in the fight to obtain the air base. Chief disadvantages of the Miami site, the board said, are the expense that would be entailed and the hurricane danger.

It is also expected that the Senate Committee, in reporting the bill, will include a sum for the purchase of land for a northeastern air base at Squantum, Mass.

Senator Walsh conferred with President Roosevelt last week on the air base bill, and following the meeting told newspapermen that the President was amenable to the elimination of the controversial Guam provision from the Senate bill and to its reintroduction either as separate legislation or as part of the rivers and harbors program.

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Service Sports

ARMY MEETS NAVY IN GOLF AND TENNIS

West Point, N. Y.—Army will meet Navy in both tennis and golf this year, according to schedules just released by Lt. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, graduate manager of athletics. The two service teams met on the courts for the first time last spring, and the scheduling of golf adds one more sport to the long list of inter-service competitions between the academies.

Both schedules will open on April 22, when the golfers meet Penn State College, and the racquet wielders meet Colgate University, and will end May 27, when the two cadet teams will travel to Annapolis, to meet the midshipmen. In addition to six matches for the varsity golfers and ten for the tennis squad, several matches have been arranged for the plebes in both sports.

The schedules:

Varsity Golf

Apr. 22—Penn State College
Apr. 29—Cornell University
May 6—Amherst College
May 13—Colgate University
May 20—Fordham University
May 27—Navy (at Annapolis).

Plebe Golf

May 20—Fordham University Freshmen.

Varsity Tennis

Apr. 22—Colgate University
Apr. 29—Lafayette College
Apr. 29—Yale University
May 3—Columbia University
May 6—Rutgers University
May 10—Fordham University
May 13—Dartmouth College
May 17—Penn State College
May 20—Cornell University
May 27—Navy (at Annapolis)

Plebe Tennis

May 13—Fordham University Freshmen.
May 20—Cornell University Freshmen.

VERMONT WINS 1ST C. A. MATCH

The University of Vermont rifle team, with a score of 3759, took first place in First Corps Area Intercollegiate Rifle Match competitions, it was stated this week by Brig. Gen. J. M. Cummins, USA, corps area commander.

Second place was taken by the University of Maine which scored 3736, and third by Boston University, with 3693.

The three teams will represent the First Corps Area in National Intercollegiate Matches, while the first team of Gloucester high school, which took first place among high schools in the Corps Area with a score of 3676, will represent the high schools of New England in the matches.

Scores of other teams competing were:

Senior Teams	
U. of New Hampshire	3587
Mass. Inst. of Technology	3573
R. I. State College	3528
Norwich University	3510
Conn. State College	3409
Mass. State College	3379

Junior Teams

New Bedford High School	3670
Bangor High School	3578
Rogers High School	3385
Gloucester High School (team 2)	3067

ARMY RETAINS BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

West Point, N. Y.—Army boxers won the Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Championships for the second time, and retained the crown, which they won last year, when they compiled 21 points to clinch team honors at the tournament held at Syracuse March 11. Syracuse finished second with 17 points, Penn State and Cornell tied for third with 15, Yale having 3 and Western Maryland 1.

Cadet Walter Lavendusky opened the scoring for Army, when he won the 120 pound finals from Mike Cooper, Penn State's challenger. The cadet from Oklahoma, who has not been defeated in two years of Army boxing, fought with his usual cleverness, and had little trouble winning the decision. Cadet Tom Shandley, who won the 135 pound individual championship last winter, repeated in the 145 pound class this year, defeating Bob Stander of Syracuse. His aggressiveness won him the decision and helped to take away Syracuse's chances to win the championships for the fifth time. The third

individual title won by Army went to Cadet Donhull, team captain, and finalist in the 155-pound class. Hull also trimmed down Syracuse's chances, taking the decision from Kishman, who represented the Orange team. Harry Stella added to Army's total with three points, the cadet football captain fighting his way to the finals in the heavyweight class. Fighting in his first Intercollegiate Championship tournament the big cadet met Fred Siemer of Cornell, the defending Champion, in the finals. Stella went after Siemer in the first round, but the tall Cornellian found his opponent open to a right hand punch early in the second. Although he went down, Stella came back to fight gamely, but when Siemer sent him to the floor again with another right, the referee stopped the fight at 1:25. The cadets also won three points by taking the consolation finals, Clement winning by default in the 127-pound class, Rising defeating Breckenridge of Syracuse in the 135-pound class, and Taylor defeating Grant of Cornell in the 175-pound class.

BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Ft. Lewis, Wash.—In a hard, fast game at the Ft. Lewis gymnasium, Saturday evening, March 4, the First Battalion, Ninth Field Artillery quintet defeated the Vancouver Barracks five by a score of 44 to 27 to take the Army basketball championship for the State of Washington. Lock, 9th Field Artillery, was high point man, accounting for nineteen of the forty-four points scored by his team.

On March 2, the opening day of the tourney, the 7th Infantry defeated the Air Corps, 52-51; the 9th Field Artillery defeated the 10th Field Artillery, 42-35; the 3rd Tank Company defeated the 15th Infantry, 52-37; Ft. Worden defeated Ft. George Wright, 56-55; the 2nd Battalion, 6th Engineers defeated Ft. Lawton, 24-23; and the 7th Infantry, in their second game of the day, defeated the 3rd Tank Company 67-40. In the semi-finals on the following day, the 9th Field Artillery defeated Ft. Worden, 50-37 and the 7th Infantry defeated the 2nd Battalion, 6th Engineers, 45-27 to go into the finals for the state championship.

As winners of the state championship the 9th Field Artillery team received a beautiful traveling cup, to be awarded annually to the championship Army basketball team of the state, and another cup to remain in their permanent possession. The cups were presented at a review of the entire garrison of Ft. Lewis on March 11, when Maj. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney, commanding Ft. Lewis and the 3rd Division, presented them to Lt. Col. William Alexander, commanding officer of the First Battalion, 9th Field Artillery.

As runners up in the tournament, the Vancouver Barracks team received a second place trophy.

Members of the winning team are: forwards—Emery and Rosenberger; center—Carter; guards—Lock and Kirksdorff. The team is coached by Sgt. F. A. Nance, 9th Field Artillery.

WEST POINT SPORTS

West Point, N. Y.—Army's gymnastic team was the only athletic squad to compete in an intercollegiate dual meet Saturday, the cadets journeying to Boston to compete against Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Without using any of its veterans, Army made clean sweeps of the parallel bars, rings, tumbling, and rope climb to win 46 to 8.

The match ended Army's dual meets in the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League, but the cadets will meet Penn State, a non-member, next Saturday in their final match of the year. Army has won second place in the league, the cadets winning 5 and losing only to Temple University, this year's champions.

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League Individual Championship will take place at Princeton on April 1st.

Internal Revenue States Tax Position

Officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue this week defended their interpretation of income tax laws by which personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard are not permitted to make deductions from tax for uniform expenses. The Bureau, however, does permit baseball players and actors to deduct the cost of their special clothing.

Supporting rulings of the Board of Tax Appeals were cited in support of the contention that deductible items must be *both* required in the profession and do not take the place of articles used in civilian life.

A specific regulation (Article 241, Regulations 101) covers Service personnel definitely, it was said. The article provides that:

"Under the Federal income tax regulations the cost of equipment of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to the extent only that it is especially required by his profession and does not merely take the place of articles required in civilian life is deductible. Accordingly the cost of a sword is an allowable deduction, but the cost of a uniform is not."

Under this regulation the bureau has made the following rulings on claims for deductions:

"The items of equipment, such as gold lace, chin strap, gilt buttons, gilt and silver devices on the cap, and gold lace and gilt buttons on the uniforms are considered a part of the uniform and cap which take the place of regular clothing and the cost thereof may not be deducted. The cocked hat takes the place of the hat ordinarily worn on full dress occasion in civilian life (top hat) and the cost is not deductible.

"The cost of items of equipment such as corps devices, Sam Browne belts, epaulettes, campaign bars, and aiguillettes are deductible as business expenses.

"The cost of altering the equipment on a uniform subsequent to promotion or demotion is a personal expense and not a deductible item.

"The cash allowance for uniforms of newly

enrolled members in the Naval Reserve Force is to be reported as income."

On the fifth ruling, that the special order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated March 5, 1923, directing all officers on duty in the Navy Department to wear civilian clothes, except at certain times and on certain occasions, does not affect the conclusions that expenditures by naval officers for uniforms are not deductible, an appeal was taken to the Board of Tax Appeals, and the board upheld the Government (10 B. T. A. 847).

The opinion was expressed by the bureau that the regulation providing that clothing is deductible only to the extent that it is especially required by profession and does not take the place of articles required in civilian life, must be applied to all occupations. Thus, it is felt that a baseball player's uniform should be a deductible item because not only is it required equipment, but definitely could not be used in civilian life. Actors' costumes, too, are exempt, but only if they are not used in civilian life.

A Board of Tax Appeals' decision (33 B. T. A. 738) covered this case, in part, when the board upheld the claim of actor Reginald Denny for deduction of cost of wigs and makeup. In this case, Mr. Denny's employer furnished so-called period costumes, but not wigs or makeup. No mention was made of whether Mr. Denny was required to supply the ordinary civilian clothes in which he acted, but it was learned at the bureau that such clothes would not be deductible items.

\$4,600,057.62 Aircraft Contract Let

Contract for \$4,600,057.62 in airplanes and spare parts was awarded this week by the Navy Department's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to Consolidated Aircraft Corp., San Diego, Calif.

Panama Finance Officer

Quarry Heights, C. Z.—Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Jacobson, FD, these headquarters, has been announced as Department Finance Officer.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1939

"Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe."—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
3. Balanced, orderly expansion of the land, sea and air forces and merchant marine so as to provide services that will effectively discharge the missions confided to them, and perfection of facilities for gearing industry to them in times of emergency.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard to be increased in personnel and materiel in proportion to expansion in the general defense establishment; 14 day training annually for eligible Army reserve officers; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thomason Act; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

THE EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION BILL, which is in the final stage of enactment, contains a number of provisions of direct interest to the Services. In the first place, the measure will assure the continuance of Army and Navy administration in accordance with our historic set-up. Neither a Department of National Defense nor a Department of Aviation can be established—the Act states that no reorganization plan shall provide for the abolition or transfer of an executive department, or for the establishment of any new executive department. The Air Corps will continue to be a part of the Army, and aviation an integral part of the Navy. The bill specifically denies to the President the power to transfer the Engineer Corps or any part of its duties from the War Department. It will be recalled that there was executive consideration of a proposal to place the construction and river and harbor activities of the Corps under the Department of the Interior. Both the House and the Senate proved unwilling to adopt this suggestion. As the debate showed, Congress is unanimous in its appreciation of the value of the Corps to the country, and prefers that it remain under military control free from politics, than to pass to a civilian department where it would be in danger of becoming a political football. Reports have been current that the Coast Guard was to be incorporated in the Navy, and the latter, besides carrying on its military functions, would be charged with responsibility for the enforcement of the duties now performed by the Treasury Service. Both the House and Senate exempted the Coast Guard as they did the Engineer Corps from executive action. The former will remain available for cooperation with the Navy in time of war, or even in time of peace, as was the case with a cutter which was under Naval orders in Spanish waters. Another office of importance to the Services, which can not be disturbed, is that of the Comptroller General. The President sought the power to abolish this office, but Congress declined to grant it because it held there is need of a check upon spending by the Executive Departments. While the action of Congress means there will be no change in the general organizations of the Army and the Navy and the procedure they have been required to observe, the President will be able, if he deems it necessary, to alter internal set up, particularly in the Navy Department. Whatever changes the President decides upon will have to be legalized, and thereby the Navy will be controlled by law instead of by executive whim.

WHILE NATURALLY THE AMERICAN people desire that the Southern Republics shall be provided with sufficient strength to reenforce us in resisting European or Asiatic aggression, there are so many objections to the Pittman plan to promote this provision that we cannot believe it will receive the favorable consideration of Congress. Both from a political and military point of view the plan promises complications and embarrassments, and offers an opportunity actually to weaken the United States. South America has its differing nationalities, ambitions and jealousies. Wars have occurred between its nations—the Bolivian-Paraguayan war is of recent memory. Armament development of a neighbor is watched apprehensively, particularly by the larger Republics, Argentina, Brazil and Chile. How, it may be asked if the Pittman plan should be enacted, will this Government so distribute its favors as to prevent one or the other achieving a predominance upon sea or land or both? It is true each Republic will determine the extent of its orders, but may we not be open to the charge that our own interests are determining whether we shall furnish better equipment to Brazil, for example, than to Argentina? Although the Good Neighbor policy which Secretary Hull has sedulously promoted is bearing fruit in the way of a more friendly attitude on the part of the Republics, there still persist suspicions of the "Colossus of the North." Might not something arise in the future which would cause a nation we had supplied with airplanes to turn those planes against us? Again, entering into all of our construction are secrets of high importance. Failure to furnish them to the South Americans would provoke the criticism that we were supplying them with second hand equipment. To furnish them would be to assure their conveyance to a possible enemy. The Pittman plan should at least be modified so as to enable protection of our own interests.

Service Humor

There is competition between Nebraska and Florida in the matter of conferring the rank of Admiral upon Government officials and members of Congress. The former named the Secretary to the President, Admiral of the Platte. Now comes the revived Republic of Amelia in Florida, which has appointed as Admirals members of the House Committee studying air base proposals. Kentucky's lavish creation of Colonels brought her relief allotments and the latter helped to return Senator Barkley to Washington. Nebraska obtained PWA as well as WPA funds. Will the Republic of Amelia get the air base?

Cynic.
As the brand that went with the rank was inspiring, it may!

One of the "Admirals."

Did the two Cadets who flew the Swastika at West Point, desire, by the display of an emblem of conquest, to show their successes with the young ladies who visited the Academy and whom they visited at the Seminaries?

Inquirer.

I cannot tell, but this I know
On man desire for conquest grows.
A victory calls for further gain
As maggots fester in the brain.
One grabs a land, one wins a lass,
And seeks for more, and then, Alas!
To the victor's grievous rue
Comes defeat at Waterloo!

Something There

Helen—"I don't see why he dates her.
She's a terrible dancer."
Mary—"No, she can't dance, but she
sure can intermission."

USS Tennessee Tar.

Little bank-roll, ere we part,
Let me press you to my heart;
All the month I've worked for you,
Little bank-roll, in a day
You and I will go away
To some gay and festive spot.
I'll return—but you will not.

Great Lakes Bulletin.

The Difference
The young bride was asked what she thought of married life.

"Oh, there's not much difference," she replied. "I used to wait up half the night for Tom to go, and now I wait up half the night for him to come home."

Windy City Breeze.

More Important
Wife—"No, I did not sew a button on your trousers. I was too tired. Which is more important, anyway, your wife or your trousers?"

Husband—"Well, there are places I can go without a wife."

Windy City Breeze.

Progress
The old narrow roads where two cars could barely pass without touching each other are being replaced by wide splendid highways on which six or eight cars can collide at once.

Great Lakes Bulletin.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

A. I. P.—Total permanent disability is not established by the fact that one is retired for physical disability. The Army requires a peak of physical condition and may retire men for physical disability who are capable of earning a living in civil life. Application of disability should be made to the Veterans Administration, either here or at the facility at Bay Pines, St. Petersburg, Fla.

H. J. S.—The question of taxes on property you purchased is a State matter, not one with which the War Department has anything to do. Army men, as a rule are not exempted from paying taxes, and the fact that local assessors have approached you indicates that they believe they have a right to such taxes. For definite information it is suggested that you write to the tax commission or board of tax appeals of the State in which your property is located, asking for a decision.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

Two changes in the Press Relations section of the Navy Department were announced this week. Comdr. A. S. Farquhar has been detailed to the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., about June 29. He will be relieved by Comdr. C. C. Gill, at present commanding the USS Milwaukee.

20 Years Ago

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt announced that the new battleship Tennessee would be launched from the New York Navy Yard the last of April or the first of May. Secretary Roosevelt has just returned from a visit to the Navy Yard where he witnessed phases of the construction work on the Tennessee. The vessel will be one of the largest ever launched by the Navy and it is estimated that she will have a speed of 21 knots.

30 Years Ago

Capt. Joseph F. Siler, Med. Corps, now stationed at Ft. Jay, has been designated to attend the sixth annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine which is to assemble in Washington on April 10. Captain Siler will represent the Medical Department of the United States Army.

50 Years Ago

Lord Dunraven, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, has challenged the New York Yacht Club for the America's Cup. His new yacht is to be christened Valkyrie and is being constructed by the famous builder, Fay, of Southampton, England.

75 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan, for some time in command of a division of infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, has been appointed to the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, to succeed Maj. Gen. Pleasonton.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, (AC), attached to Bolling Fld., Anacostia, D. C., for flying duty only, in addition to duties in office of Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. Francis M. Brady, (Maj.) (AC), from Langley Fld., Va., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., April 14.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. T. CONLEY
Maj. Cheney L. Bertholf, from Wash., D. C., June 22, to Hawaiian Dept., temp. duty 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, IG
Lt. Col. Janius W. Jones, (AC), temporarily appointed colonel, March 1.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG
Lt. Col. John P. Dinsmore, from Philippine Dept., to office of Asst. Secy. of War, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Robert M. Spring, from Wash., D. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Capt. A. Rhu Taylor, (FA), from Chicago, Ill., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Capt. Edward J. Walsh, from Hawaiian Dept., to office of JAG, Wash., D. C.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMC
Col. Edmund R. Thompsons, retired for age, Aug. 31, Ft. Mason, Calif.

Col. Charles D. Hartman, from Wash., D. C., to San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Maj. Henry E. Tisdale, from duty as asst. to QM, Ft. Slocum, N. Y., July 9, to Overseas Discharge and Replacement Depot, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Maj. Philip B. Fryer, from Hawaiian Dept., to San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif., as asst. to QM supply officer.

Capt. Nathan A. Smith, (Inf.), retired for disability, March 31, Ft. Devens, Mass.

Capt. Theodore Kalanuka, prior orders from Wash., D. C., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., April 1, revoked.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG
Dental Corps

Lt. Col. Oliver J. Christiansen, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to March Fld., Calif., temp. duty

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Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., sail N. Y., April 14.

FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.

Maj. George Van Studdiford, from property auditor, Hdq., 7th CA, Omaha, Neb., June 20, to 7th CA, Omaha, Neb., as finance officer.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.

Lt. Col. Wilhelm D. Styer, from Panama Canal Dept., to 5th Engrs., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Maj. Gordon C. Day, from Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25, to Hdq., 3rd CA, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Donald C. Hawkins, from Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, to Omaha Eng. Dist., Omaha, Neb., as asst. to dist. engr.

1st Lt. Julian D. Abell, from Panama Canal Dept., to Wright Fld., Ohio.

1st Lt. Charles Keller, Jr., resignation accepted, March 31.

1st Lt. James V. Hagan, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., June 20, to Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.

1st Lt. Ernest W. Carr, from Panama Canal Dept., to 2nd New Orleans (La.) Dist., New Orleans, La., as asst. to the dist. engr.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 1: Burton B. Bruce, John P. Buehler and Richard M. Sieg.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.

Lt. Col. William A. Borden, excepted from provisions of Natl. Defense Act requiring duty with troops of one or more of combatant arms of Army, July 1.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO

Maj. Murray B. Dilley, from Ypsilanti, Mich., Aug. 15, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Maj. George W. Morris, from Panama Canal Dept., to ORC duty, 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS

Maj. Adrian St. John, required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, April 1 to April 30.

Capt. Frederick W. Gerhard, from Montgomery, Ala., to Materiel Div., AC, Wright Fld., Ohio.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. A. H. BLANDING, C. of NGB

Maj. Thomas W. Blackburn, (Capt.) (AC), from NGB, July 3, to March Fld., Riverside, Calif., temp. duty in Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.

Col. Charles B. Amory, from Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1, to Mass. State College, Amherst, Mass.

Col. Clarence A. Dougherty, from Philippine Dept., to Hdq., 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Sidney V. Bingham, from Ft. Myer, Va., to CCC duty, Hdq., 3rd CA, Baltimore, Md.

Lt. Col. Geoffrey Keyes, from Ft. Knox, Ky., April 10, to office of Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C., as member of GSC.

Lt. Col. Wilfrid M. Blunt, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., July 1, to N. Y. NG, New York, N. Y., as instructor, Cav.

Maj. Donald A. Young, from Panama Canal Dept., to Mass. State College, Amherst, Mass.

Maj. Carl J. Rohsener, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to N. Y. NG, Rochester, N. Y.

Maj. Leo B. Conner, from Amherst, Mass., Aug. 15, to 7th Cav. Brigade, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Maj. Carl B. Byrd, from Ft. Bliss, June 7, to home and await retirement.

Maj. Theodore B. Apgrn, from Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, to 4th Cav., Ft. Mende, S. Dak.

Maj. Otto B. Trigg, from Ft. Monroe, Va., May 1, to Hdq., 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.

Maj. Sexton Berg, from Glendale, Calif., Aug. 15, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Maj. Edwin M. Burnett, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., Aug. 1, to Agricultural and Mechanical College of Tex., College Station, Tex.

Maj. Herbert E. Watkins, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., July 1, to N. Y. NG, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Please turn to Page 697)

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FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

1 Light Mortar Training. The new training regulation No. 103 on "Mortar Training" is divided into three sections: *a*. Individual training with the light mortar, *b*. The light mortar section, *c*. Marksmanship.

In order to facilitate the task of digesting the regulation, it begins with a chapter entitled "Miscellaneous," which sets forth the characteristics of the weapon, employment and use.

The organic function of the light mortar is indicated by the phrase: "The light mortar is one of the light infantry weapons. It is the high-angle fire weapon of the platoon." This phrase indicates that the light mortar may be employed singly and that it receives its fire missions from the platoon leader; only in exceptional cases does the company commander assign combined missions to several mortars.

a. Targets. The regulation disposes of the problem of targets for the mortar by saying that "due to its high angle of fire, its accuracy and its splinter action the mortar is able to deal with targets which cannot be reached by flat trajectory weapons." Elsewhere one finds the statement that "because of its curved trajectory, the mortar is particularly effective against weapons which are in or behind shelters." It is stated further that because of the small amount of ammunition which accompanies the mortar and the difficulties of replenishment, it should be employed only against targets which cannot be reached by the other weapons in the infantry platoon.

The next paragraph deals with the occasions when the mortar is to be employed and the kind of targets to be assigned to it in attack and defense.

b. Combat Missions. Particular emphasis is placed on the importance of the mortar as a supporting weapon for the attack. Normally, it is used on occasions when the artillery and heavy infantry weapons are not able to deal with a given target; this is due to its flexible range of 50-450 meters.

The regulation assigns as the primary missions of the mortar the reduction of hostile targets which hold up the infantry advance just prior to the assault; in other words, the light mortar is used when the forward elements of the platoon are no longer able to deal with a hostile target through their own weapons, particularly the machine gun. The platoon leader must first attempt to overcome obstacles by means of his rifles and machine guns; failing in this, he employs the light mortar. The commander who ignores this principle and employs the mortar too soon or against targets which it cannot reach successfully, not only wastes his ammunition but nullifies the purpose of the mortar: support to the point of the assault.

How does the mortar accomplish its support of the forward elements of the platoon? This question is answered best by quoting the regulation:

"Just prior to the assault, the mortar is used against the obstacle to be overcome. Firing over the heads of the advancing troops, it supports the forward movement to the point where the troops can use their hand grenades. The splinter action and the smoke screen thrown up by the mortar facilitate the advance of the riflemen."

In the defense, the mortar is employed against targets in the forward zone which cannot be reached by various flat trajectory weapons of the infantry and artillery and those which cannot be reached by means of hand grenades.

The phraseology of this paragraph indicates that the mortar may be used to support counterattacks.

c. Marksmanship. Section "A": "Individual Training with the Light Mortar," deals with detailed training in mortar instruments, sighting and aiming; this section contains numerous illustrations. Two methods are used in aiming:

1. Ordinary sighting and aiming.
2. Ranging by means of aiming-stakes.

In order to preserve the simplicity of this phase of the training, the regulation

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confines itself to essentials. The commands and tactics used in action are simple and demand no great experience.

Section "B" deals with the unloading of the mortar from its carrying vehicle and its displacement forward.

The mortar and its impedimenta are unloaded at about the same time as the machine gun, in other words when the combat vehicle can no longer move forward or when immediate combat readiness has become necessary.

In close order, the position of the mortar is on the left of the line of the platoon; in extended order, it moves at the rear of the platoon.

The formation and movement of the mortar in extended order resemble those of the light machine gun. During the development and deployment phases, it follows the rear of the platoon at the orders of the platoon leader. In wedge (keil) formation it follows the right section and in the inverted wedge (Breit-keil) formation, it follows the center section.

Just prior to the time for its employment the platoon leader orders the light mortar squad to follow closely, but it is the duty of the mortar squad leader to keep contact.

In the section, "Method of Employment," emphasis is placed on the principle that the closest cooperation must exist between the platoon leader and the mortar squad leader and for this reason the mortar should be emplaced near the position of the platoon leader.

In addition to information of the enemy, the plan of the platoon leader and the proposed method of employment, the fire order should state:

- a. Conduct and position of forward elements of the mortar squad.*
- b. Mission: What targets are to be fired on and when.*
- c. Replenishment of ammunition supply.*

- d. Contact with the platoon leader.*

The section "Marksmanship" contains the principles involved in training and covers the details of ranging, fire for effect, observation and shifting to new targets.

The explanation of the details of ranging in makes clear the method of ranging for distance as well as for traverse and for ranging for fire for effect. Rounds are fired under careful observation until the target is bracketed by means of over and short rounds; with efficient service by the squad and under favorable terrain conditions two or three rounds should suffice to reach the target.

If the forward infantry elements are so close to the target that they would be endangered by the mortar fire, the ranging should be accomplished by firing over the target and then moving the point of impact from front to rear.

The rules and principles followed in observation are the same as those for the infantry cannon and artillery accompanying guns. Accurate and efficient observation and the speedy transmission of information are the requisites for effective firing of the mortar.

Effective fire depends on the situation and the nature of the target. As a rule, five to eight rounds are fired initially at a high rate of speed. If the target is not reduced as the result of this initial action, efforts should be made to compel the enemy to stay under cover; this is accomplished by firing at irregular periods.

The first part of the section, "Marksmanship Training," contains a general

discussion of the prescribed course of training and the second and third parts deal with practice firing and firing for record. Marksmanship is divided into preliminary firing, preliminary field firing and firing as well as instruction and experimental firing.

Both preliminary firing as well as field firing are conducted on A-ranges and in open terrain.

The marksmanship course is so planned that all non-commissioned officers and privates undergoing the training will participate in the course at least once annually.

Three exercises with dummy ammunition and one exercise with live ammunition are included in the preliminary training and the firing in preliminary field training includes two exercises with dummy ammunition.

Field firing is conducted generally in conjunction with the field firing of the platoon itself but can be accomplished in connection with the training of the rifle section; field firing without accompanying troops is prohibited.

Details concerning marksmanship, ammunition, qualification, pay and keeping of records are the same as those contained in Regulations No. 73 and 240 (Marksmanship training for rifle and machine gun).

(*Deutsche Infanterie. February 1939*)

2 Mission and Employment of 50-mm Mortar: If the passage of the "last 300 yards" has caused severe headaches in the past, it was due chiefly to the fact that the Infantryman in the leading wave lacked the support of effective high angle fire. The principal obstacles consisted of enemy emplacements, which were difficult to observe but proved to be obstinate and dangerous and could not be dealt with by the rifle or machine gun.

True, there was the hand grenade for close-in combat but its effective range is only about 30 yards. Then there was a wide gap in fires, until the minimum range of the infantry cannon was reached, usually about 500 yards. It is true that the infantry cannon (accompanying gun) because of its accuracy and small dispersion, can place its projectiles to within 50 yds. of the front line but this required a distance of at least 450 meters between zones of impact and the firing position. Instant (oral) communication between the infantry section leader and the gunner, to deal with suddenly appearing targets, was therefore out of the question.

Based on the possibilities of former high-angle supporting weapons, the following can be said to be the missions of the recently developed new mortar (granatwerfer).*

1. It is a high-angle weapon with a range of from 50 to 500 yds.
2. Projectiles are effective on dug-in and concealed targets.

3. It is easy to transport to the front line; has very little weight and does not present a large target.

4. It is easy to manipulate; its elevating and traversing devices are simple and it can be made ready to fire very quickly.

There are two weapons with similar tactics but different technique: The light mortar supplements the light machine gun; it has the necessary fire power to

*German designations:
50 mm mortar: Grenade Thrower (Granatwerfer).
81 mm mortar: Medium "Minen Werfer."
105 mm mortar: Heavy "Mineu Werfer."

cope with close-in targets; its size and weight make it possible for three men to carry it to the front line; it is comparatively easy to set up and range-in and is so easily handled that despite heavy hostile fire it can develop a rapid and accurate rate of fire; it fills the gap in the 50-500 yard range.

The heavy mortar differs from the light one in size, range, weight and caliber. It is the high angle weapon which supplements the heavy machine gun. Its targets will be both heavy and light machine guns situated near the front. Because of the high splinter action and dispersion of its projectiles, direct hits are not a necessity; its crew consists of a leader and six men; for transport it is carried on a low silhouette carriage; its precision instruments consist of a dioptric, telescope and range finder; its range from 125 to 2200 yards permits it to be employed on targets which would ordinarily be covered by the infantry cannon (accompanying guns).

The mortars are organic equipment of the rifle and machine gun company. The light mortar is carried in the rifle section and is under the control of the platoon leader who personally supervises it. The heavy mortar is equipped with 6 mortars, subdivided into sections of 2 each; it forms the third platoon of the machine gun company. During combat it operates in sections, attached to the rifle companies.

As to the tactical employment of the mortars: the same basic principles apply to both types. Both are supplements to the light and the heavy machine gun. They are not put into action until the use of the machine gun is no longer effective; because of meager carrying facilities and the difficulty of ammunition supply, it is best to keep them as far back as possible; it is not to be used, therefore, until all other weapons have failed and it is important to deal with a definite obstacle (target) in order to continue the advance. Because it is capable of quickly delivering accurate and effective fire, the closest cooperation with the front line platoon leader is necessary. The light mortar can be fairly forward at all times but the heavy mortar must be kept farther in rear, because of its weight and the fact that it offers a prominent target; as previously stated, it is attached to the rifle company and is usually controlled by the company commander. Ordinarily, it will follow in rear of the forward elements where the mortar commander (section leader) is in constant communication with the company commander.

The mortar should be employed against isolated targets just prior to the assault and is therefore definitely a weapon of offense; in exceptional cases it might be employed in the defense to supplement the fire of the machine guns.

Fire tactics are similar to that of the artillery, particularly the infantry cannon; after a few ranging shots it fires for effect. When the terrain permits it, aiming stakes are used; when this is not possible the aiming circle or compass are employed.

The simplicity with which the mortar can be ranged-in and fired enables it to help the front line infantry to move forward and thus it fulfills an original and exacting mission.

(*Militär Wochenschrift, Dec. 1938*)

3 Italy: Infantry Accompanying Weapons.—*a. Mid-and close-range weapons.*—Major problems of infantry and artillery cooperation are now considered to be solved; however, there is a feeling it could be further perfected, particularly as regards *accompanying artillery*, assigned to infantry.

This point has been covered in an article (signed F. B.) published in the "Forze Armate"; it is argued that the infantry (or alpine) brigade has been substantially replaced by the infantry (or alpine) division, which is mobile, flexible and especially suited to Italian terrain and consists of battalions of infantry (in regiments) and mobile artillery groups (battalions).

(Continued on Next Page)

Foreign Military News Digest*(Continued from Preceding Page)*

The advance of infantry will be supported by:

(1) Decentralization, in respect to fires but not equipment, and contingent allotment of division artillery battalions to infantry units;

(2) Assignment of close accompanying missions (fires) to the organic arms of the infantry;

(3) Equipment of the infantry with light, portable armament, easy to maneuver and operate, not requiring complicated communications, not easily distinguishable and invulnerable.

To meet these requirements, the infantry regiment has been equipped with: (a) one (1) 65-mm accompanying battery, (served by field artillery) which can serve the troops to the last 200 yds.; however this weapon is not entirely suitable because of its weight and vulnerability to accompany the last stages of the attack; (b) nine (9) "assault" mortars of 45 cal. to each battalion, capable of firing on the enemy areas at any range between 500 and 50 yds.; these mortars are carried by the infantry.

The 65 battery can be reinforced, if required, by a battalion of 75/18 or 75/13 and if necessary to reinforce the action of the 45 cal. mortars, the division can attach platoons of the powerful but light, 81-mm mortars; thus each regiment has a total of 27 mortars, which can accompany it to the point where the attack with hand grenades and bayonets is launched, i. e., the regiment operates at *medium ranges* with the accompanying battery which may be reinforced with additional artillery and at *close ranges* with the platoons of assault mortars; thus the *accompanying gun* is actually represented by mortars, adequate in quality and quantity, as they can operate in any kind of terrain.

b. *Employment of the assault mortar, Col. 45-mm, Mod. 35.*—Each battalion of the divisional infantry has a platoon of assault mortars (9 mortars) of three squads (3 mortars each).

The platoon is commanded by a company officer, the squad by a subaltern of N. C. O., the mortar by a corporal.

The fundamental principle of employment: action in mass; the smallest unit of employment is the squad (3 mortars) which may be decentralized to the rifle company.

The fire of the assault mortar may be direct and indirect.

The mortar units enter into action by order of the commander of the rifle units to which they are attached.

Commanders of mortar units act on their own initiative when orders are lacking.

Assault mortars carry out *normal* missions for the rifle units to which they are attached, and *contingent* missions for lateral rifle units. In the attack:

(1) Normal mission: "hold the enemy under fire until the infantry comes within range of their hand grenades."

(2) Contingent mission: "cooperate, by order of the commander of the unit to which attached or by initiative, in the operation of lateral units."

(3) The supply of ammunition to mortars (as well as other arms) necessitates a calculated, economic consumption.

Economy, in the sense of greatest utilization of means, should be a prime consideration; therefore: avoid fires on objectives that can be dealt with by divisional artillery or other infantry accompanying arms; avoid fire on targets of small tactical importance which the infantry units can easily cover with weapons.

Range: from 500 to 50 yds. (safety range), which, by strong concentrations, permits the neutralization of enemy infantry weapons which might unexpectedly come into action at close quarters, reaching deployed enemy units by high angle fire, sustaining intensive accompanying fires in zones where the artillery is forced to move its fire forward in order not to hit its own infantry; for these reasons, the most effective use of mortars is during the phase of action preceding the

assault, hence their designation as: *assault mortars*.

It is the mission of the commander of the rifle unit: (1) to indicate the positions for assault mortar units, the objectives, conduct of fire and ammunition supply; (2) while the commander of mortar units regulates the approach, going in position, the employment of each weapon and the execution of fire.

In the *defensive*, the assault mortars carry out:

(1) Normal mission: "stop the enemy, who takes advantage of cover offered by the terrain and is too close to be reached by the protective fires of divisional artillery."

(2) Contingent mission: "cooperate, by order of the commander of the unit to which attached or by initiative of the commander of the mortars, in the action of an adjoining unit which is attacked, operating against the enemy's flanks or in the most suitable direction."

(3) The principles set forth for the attack are applicable for ammunition supply, selection of positions, the emplacement of mortars, the objectives to be fired upon and the commencement and conduct of fire.

The effectiveness of the assault mortars depends on the ability of the gun crews and a knowledge of the characteristics of the arm:

Lightness: maximum mobility; the mortar can go wherever the rifle goes;

Minimum size: low emplacement, low silhouette;

Direct and indirect fire: ability to reach the enemy in any location;

Rapidity of fire on the zone to be neutralized: effective employment of mass fire, surprise fire at the proper moment and economy in ammunition supply;

No need for liaison, because orders can generally be given vocally. (*Le Force Armata*, 1938)

Comment: It is evident that small-caliber infantry mortars (45, 50, 61 mm) are characteristic equipment of the German and Italian infantry battalion, while the French, except for two (2) 81 mm mortars, have retained large numbers of rifle grenades, for close-in fire missions.

There is some confusion and discrepancies, in articles on the German equipment: reference is made to "granatwerfer" (light inf. mortar) and "minenwerfer" (heavy inf. mortar); there is occasional reference to infantry "howitzers" ranging in cal. from 75 mm to 105 mm.—

Lt. Col. C. A. Willoughby.

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Defense Dept. Proposed

Proposing to consolidate the land, sea and air defenses under the direction of one head, Representative Voorhis, of Calif., this week introduced a bill to establish a Department of Military Defense and to abolish the War and Navy Departments.

The bill provides that the President shall appoint the Secretary of Military Defense and that three assistant secretaries, one for land forces, one for naval forces and one for air forces be appointed, with the assistant secretaries charged with the administration of those forces indicated by their titles. The Secretary of Military Defense would be authorized for the purpose of perfecting the organization and coordinating the activities of the Department of Military Defense "to consolidate, eliminate, or redistribute the functions of offices, bureaus, agencies, branches and organizations, to create new ones and fix the powers, duties and functions of their executive heads."

Retired Officers Association

The Retired Officers Association of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, with headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif., recently added to their roster, the following members or contributors:

Army—Lt. Col. James C. Waddell, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Slavens, Col. Hugh L. Walhall, Maj. S. H. Ackerman, Maj. M. P. Vestal, Maj. M. J. Byrne, Col. Walter E. Gunster, Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, Col. C. H. Errington, Col. H. A. Webber, Col. R. J. Blinford, Capt. R. F. Blodgett, Lt. Col. Geo. W. Whybark, Col. F. B. Edwards, Col. Frank F. Jewett, Maj. Julian DeCourt, 1st Lt. G. A. O'Rourke and 1st Lt. Stanleigh Megargee.

Navy—Ch. Carp. John P. Paul, Lt. E. J. Leonard, Lt. Comdr. C. L. Beeching, Lt. (jg) W. B. Hinckley, Lt. E. J. Damon, Lt. T. F. Fahy, Comdr. J. D. Maloney, Ch. Gun. Herman Kanger, Lt. Louis T. Hermann, Lt. (jg) Joe J. Cox, Capt. Lewis H. Cox, Comdr. M. C. Shirley, Lt. Thomas H. Kehoe, Lt. Comdr. Samuel Chiles, Lt. George Schneider, Elec. Lt. E. Barton and Ens. J. L. Walker.

U. S. Marine Corps—Ch. QMC—James E. Reamy.

U. S. Coast Guard—Lt. Comdr. Howard Wilcox.

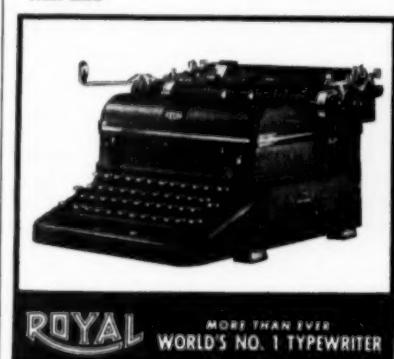


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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—While Hitler is engaged in expanding the German Reich, Great Britain and France are indulging in conversations and threats, and looking forward with concern to the demands which Mussolini is expected to broadcast tomorrow. Hitler swooped down upon Sudetenland last September; Chamberlain and Daladier negotiated with him the Munich agreement which the former described as a promise of peace for our time. Within the past two weeks, Hitler dismembered Czechoslovakia, permitted Hungary under his protection to seize Ruthenia, reacquired Memel and engaged Lithuania, deprived of her port, not to participate in war against Germany. British fears are envisaging the conquest of Roumania, of Russian Ukraine, of Poland, of Denmark, and even occupation of Iceland as an air base. French fears are directed toward Yugo-Slovakia and Africa, Italian seizure of Croatia and Italian demands with respect to the Mediterranean and Africa. Russian fears are less toward the East than they are toward Siberia, on the Manchukuo border, upon which Japan is concentrating large forces at the expense of her operations in China.

What must appear to the Totalitarian States as signs of weakness are the mere protests against Hitler's acts, in which the United States joined, the nervous manoeuvres of Great Britain and France designed to effect agreements with Russia, Poland and the Scandinavian States for defense against further aggression, and the suggestion that a special meeting of the League of Nations be called "to consider the Reich's rapid expansion." The exclusion of Russia from the Munich conference does not make her especially friendly toward the two States that now are anxiously seeking her assistance, although the German and Japanese menace is forcing an alliance with those States upon her. Poland which has a non-aggression pact with Germany, and which has offered no objection to the rape of her neighbors, is faced with an extended frontier with that nation, with the knowledge that Hitler steadily is recovering the lands lost under the Versailles treaty, and undoubtedly is planning to reunite East Prussia with the Fatherland, which will mean the elimination of the Polish Corridor, and the reoccupation of Silesia with its valuable mineral wealth. But Poland also fears that if she invites Russia to her assistance, Russian troops will remain in possession of Polish territory. Therefore, before entering into an agreement with Great Britain and France against Germany, she wants the former's guarantee of her territory, and large loans for rearmament. So far as Belgium, Holland and Switzerland are concerned, British and French interests compel their protection. Spain is a problem, but that Franco will repay the help he received is shown by his approval of Hitler's acts.

The readjustment of the map of Europe which Hitler is making and Mussolini planning, is accompanied by disturbances violative of peace, and bringing the Old World to the verge of declared war. The Democracies are almost at the point where they can no longer retreat. In their effort to maintain peace, they have sacrificed a nation which would have served as a powerful thrust upon the Reich's flank, and seen the Reich grow in strength in military equipment, including airplanes and arsenals, in labor, and in minerals and agricultural products, open the road to wheat plains and oil wells, expand its power in the Baltic, and become the dominant Nation of Central and Southeastern Europe. It is a resurgent Germany that is being watched with apprehension, a Germany which has burst the manacles imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, and become the real victor of the World War. It is not surprising that Mussolini, encouraged by German achievement by threat, is prepared to pursue the same course as foreshadowed by the speech this week of the King of Italy and the Emperor of Ethiopia.

How far can Great Britain and France be driven before they will fight? That is the delicate question of the Berlin-Rome axis consideration. But there is a greater question which apparently they seem to have forgotten. It is: Can the currents they have released be controlled by man? Hungarian soldiers are battling in Slovakia and Ruthenia, Hungarian soldiers are massed upon the Roumanian frontier, Roumanian mobilization is in progress, every nation of Europe is feverishly arming. General Staffs of both sides are coordinating their activities and moving toward unity of operation, and Fleets are concentrating ready for action. Indeed, it may well be said that Europe is at war, and only an incident is necessary to cause the clash of the prepared Armies and Navies and Air Fleets.

Washington takes a gloomy view of the situation. To the officials it is a mere matter of weeks or months before the guns open fire. The President has ranged the United States back of the Democracies. He denounced Hitler's callous seizure of territory and violation of promises, and found no legal justification for his action. He had planned to impose a countervailing duty upon German imports; he instantly applied it as a mark of American displeasure. Through Senator Pittman he has proposed modifications of the Neutrality Law for the benefit of Great Britain and France. The State Department has encouraged the diplomat who represented Czechoslovakia, in his refusal to surrender to the Germans the Legation he had occupied. The Gold reserve and credits belonging to Czechoslovakia, remain in American possession. American dockyards will be made available to British and French warships in need of repairs. That in spite of these expressions of our disapproval of his conduct Hitler has proceeded with his plans unquestionably can be attributed to his conviction that America will not fight. Today he is right; tomorrow if war come he may be wrong. To the observer it looks as though we are treading once again the path that led to our participation in the World War.

Navies Expand—With Naval Limitation treaties long ago dead-letters, and with ship and navy yards in every country busily engaged in expanding the navies of the world, the period from Nov. 15, 1938 to March 1, 1939 saw an increase in the size of the fleets of every great power with the exception of Italy. That fact was disclosed through a comparison of data on naval strengths of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany for those two dates. The figures, although obtained at the Navy Department, were not official, but were based on a compilation of fleet strengths gleaned from various authorities. Japan was not included because of the difficulty of obtaining information on that empire's navy.

The size of the battleship forces of the various powers was unchanged between Nov. 15 and March 1, except that of France, which was increased from six to seven ships with the commissioning during the period of a new dreadnaught. England and the United States have 15 capital ships each, the former aggregating 474,700 tons, the

latter 464,300 tons. Moreover, one of the American ships is overage. The United States has six battleships of 210,000 estimated tons built or building, giving a total of 21 such ships. Britain, however, authorized two additional ships during the period, so that nine battleships of 335,000 tons are now authorized or building, making the eventual strength of the empire's battleship force 24 ships. Britain in addition has three monitors of 20,800 tons. France's total of battleships, built and building is still 11 vessels; Italy's is still eight ships, of which four are in service. In the capital ship category, Italy has also an old armored cruiser and five monitors. Germany has seven battleships, two of them overage, and three appropriated for.

An addition to the aircraft carrier fleet was made during the period with the launching by the United States of an additional carrier, bringing the total for this country to five. This leaves two, aggregating 34,700 tons building, or a total eventual authorized strength of seven carriers. Though no other carrier additions were made by the powers, Italy and Germany having no such ships at all, all but Italy have extensive construction programs under way. Britain has seven authorized to add to its existing seven. This is two more than was authorized according to the Nov. 15 data. One of the two will be an air arm supply and repair ship designed to carry planes. France has two authorized to add to its existing single carrier, though that nation has also a single 10,000-ton "b" class carrier. Italy according to information has no carriers built, building or appropriated for. Germany also has no vessels of that type but has two of 38,500 estimated aggregate tons authorized.

There were no changes in heavy cruiser strength during the period. The United States still has 17 of this class, Britain 15, France and Italy 7 each, and Germany none. This country has another authorized, while Germany has five authorized. Nov. 15 figures had shown Germany with three of 30,000 tons authorized, and the increase was not due to additional authorizations, but to a decision to mount 8-inch instead of 6-inch guns on two of the six light cruisers authorized. These, therefore, leave only four of the latter class authorized in that country. Besides those four light cruisers authorized for the Reich, six such vessels are in service. The United States increased its light cruiser strength by two vessels, to a total of 16 in the period. This leaves seven still building or appropriated for. Great Britain also increased its light cruiser strength by one vessel, from 46 to 47. This one commissioning left 21 ships building and appropriated for, but additional authorizations now have 25 ships building or ordered, so that England will eventually have 72 such ships instead of the 68 ordered as of Nov. 15. France has 11 light cruisers and 3 ordered. Italy has 14, and 12 of 40,344 estimated aggregate tons ordered. No such vessels were ordered as of Nov. 15 by Mussolini. If figures on tonnage are correct, these new vessels ordered will be considerably smaller than the average light cruiser.

Though the United States' destroyer and light mine layer strength remains at 217, effective strength of that class was considerably increased during the period, since with the commissioning of three new destroyers, the number of under-age ships was jumped from 47 to 50, while sales of hulls reduced the number of over-age craft by three, from 170 to 167. No new authorizations were reported, but the 39 still on order will give this nation an eventual strength in this category of 259 such vessels. England's destroyer strength also remains at a total of 171 for both periods, but one new vessel was launched and one over-age craft disposed of. Despite the commissioning, additional authorizations give that country 44 such vessels building, against 29 as of Nov. 15. France also commissioned a destroyer during the period, raising its light vessel strength to 71. Four additional authorizations were made, so that 22 such vessels are now on order. Italy's destroyer strength is still put at 122, but seven commissionings during the period advanced the number of under-age craft from 85 to 92, and seven disposals reduced over-age vessels from 37 to 30. Nov. 15 figures showed authorizations for 27 destroyers; March 1 figures for eight. The missing 12 were due to Il Duce's decisions to advance such vessels to the "light" cruiser category, as stated above. Germany added one destroyer during the period, bringing total strength to 37, and leaving 11 on order. An additional submarine was also commissioned, bringing total to 44 and leaving 27 on order.

This nation's submarine strength remained at 87, of which only 20 are under age. Nineteen are on order. Great Britain has, according to March 1 figures 44 under-age subs, compared with 46 shown Nov. 15, and 10 over-age subs compared with 14 shown earlier. Nineteen are now said to be authorized, compared with 13 as of Nov. 15. France's submarine strength remained at 76 with 22 on order. Italy has 105 undersea craft, of which only 7 are over age. Nov. 15 figures showed an estimated 24 such craft on order, while March 1 figures state that the number building or appropriated for is but 16.

Corps of Engineers—As a result of a request by the Senate that a report be submitted to that body on the necessity for additional mapping surveys in the United States, officials of the Corps of Engineers, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Geological Survey have held a series of daily conferences during the past week.

Findings of the board are now in the hands of the respective Secretaries of War, Commerce and Interior, who will draft a report for the Senate on the need and cost of augmenting of the mapping program.

That such a need exists is not disputed by officials of any of the three mapping agencies. It has been stated that only 25 per cent of this country is adequately mapped. Another 25 per cent has been mapped, but the surveys are old; widespread cultural (man-made) changes have been made in the regions, and there have been some physical changes. Fully half the United States has never been mapped topographically at all.

A spurt in the mapping program was made during the past few years when various emergency funds were allocated to the Geological Survey and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which provides the basic control points on which the Geological Survey later builds its detailed topographical maps.

The Corps of Engineers is of assistance in the country's map-making projects in two ways, first, through its topographical battalion, now being expanded, which turns out 20 to 40 maps each year, and second, through its surveys of streams and harbors through which it obtains information which it offers to the other map-making agencies.

Participating in the week-long conference were: Maj. Walter D. Luplow, CE, USA, former Washington District Engineer and now on the General Staff, and Capt. Patrick H. Timothy, Jr., O. C. of E., for the War Department; Comdr. Clement L. Garner, chief of the Division of Geodesy, for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Col. C. H. Birdseye and Mr. J. G. Staack, chief topographical engineer, for the Geological Survey.

The resolution by which the conferences were held was introduced Feb. 27 by

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Senator Hayden. It provided: "That the Secretaries of War, Commerce and the Interior are hereby requested to confer and jointly to submit to the Senate as soon as practicable a report outlining the necessity for additional surveys and mapping in the United States, and to advise the Senate as to what would be proper expenditures for that purpose."

Marine Corps—Marines of the First Marine Brigade returned to Quantico, Va., Saturday from tactical maneuvers in connection with Fleet Landing Exercise No. 5, at Culebra, P. R., last month. Land forces disembarked last Friday at Norfolk from the USS Wyoming, USS New York and USS Texas, while Aircraft One, First Marine Brigade, commanded by Col. Roy S. Geiger, USMC, flew directly to Quantico.

Brig. Gen. William P. Upshur, USMC, now on duty at headquarters here in charge of the Marine Corps Reserve, will be ordered to command the First Marine Brigade, Quantico, Va., while Brig. Gen. Clayton B. Vogel, USMC, who was adjutant and inspector of the corps until Feb. 1, will be assigned as commander of the Second Marine Brigade, San Diego, Calif., it was stated today by the Navy Department.

German Helium—If the Dutch report be true that a large supply of Helium has been discovered near Bertheim, Germany, there undoubtedly will be increased activity in Zeppelin construction and operation. The presence of this gas within the Reich has long been known. The deposits were too small to meet requirements, and Dr. Hugo Eckener turned to Washington for permission to obtain the necessary quantities. Acting under the Helium Export Act, the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, refused this permission. Germany hoped that Brazil would produce Helium for her use, and has been zealously inquiring into the extent of the deposits in that country. However, if the gas is available at home, Germany naturally will not be concerned with its importation. While Dr. Eckener argued that the Zeppelin is useless in war, the fact remains that provided with helium instead of inflammable hydrogen, the Germans unquestionably would press the construction of a fleet of the lighter-than-air ships and use them at least for auxiliary military purposes, such as scouting, refueling of airplanes and relief of plane crews, and might even employ them for bombing as was done over England by the machines of that period. In time of peace, the Zeppelins would be employed for passenger and precious freight service as was the Hindenburg before her destruction at Lakehurst. The fate of the Hindenburg naturally was responsible for the unwillingness of travelers to use ships filled with hydrogen, and for the indisposition of Congress to permit the construction of more dirigibles, especially in view of the accidents suffered by the crafts we had built. High hopes are entertained that the small dirigible bids for which have been opened when completed will meet the exacting tests contemplated. In this case, the Navy will press Congress to authorize additional ships so that we will be in a position to compete with German helium filled Zeppelins.

U. S. Fleet—The Navy Department this week listed the vessels which will visit the Hampton Roads-Yorktown area and the New London Submarine Base from April 13 to April 26. It is now preparing a list of the ships which will visit New York from April 29 to May 17.

To visit Hampton Roads-Yorktown are 10 battleships, four aircraft carriers, 19 cruisers, 46 destroyers, 25 auxiliaries—a total of 104 vessels—and five patrol squadrons, of 68 patrol planes.

A light cruiser, an auxiliary and five submarines will visit New London. They are the cruiser Richmond, the submarine tender Holland and the submarines Perch, Snapper, Seal, Skipjack and Stingray.

In the Virginia waters will be the battleships Pennsylvania, California, West Virginia, Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, Colorado, New York and Texas. Aircraft carriers will be the Lexington, Ranger, Yorktown and Enterprise.

The 19 cruisers are the Concord, Raleigh, Honolulu, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Savannah, Nashville, Phoenix, Boise, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Houston, Chicago, Portland, Louisville, Minneapolis, New Orleans and Memphis.

The destroyers are the Phelps, Aylwin, Dale, Porter, Drayton, Flusser, Lamson, Mahan, Cushing, Perkins, Preston, Smith, Reid, Cummings, Sampson, McDougal, Winslow, Selfridge, Mugford, Blue, Ralph Talbot, Fanning, Patterson, Henley, Helm, Jarvis, Craven, McCall, Moffett, Hopkins, Reuben James, Barry, Goff, Perry, Washburn, Zane, Trever, Balch, Southard, Chandler, Hovey, Long.

The 25 auxiliaries are the destroyer tenders Whitney and Melville; the seaplane tenders Wright, Langley, Lapwing, Childs, Sandpiper and Williamson; the submarine tender Argonne; the auxiliary Antares; the store ships Bridge and Arctic, the hospital ship Relief; the repair ship Medusa; the oilers Cuyahoga, Kanawha, and Neches; the mine sweepers Bobolink, Brant, Rail, Tern, Grebe and Robin; the Owl; the Sonoma.

The planes are Patrol Squadrons 7, 9, 11 and 12 and Squadron VJ-1.

Finance Department—Maj. Thomas J. Walsh, FD, who will complete a two years' course in finance accounting at Columbia University in June, will arrive in Washington sometime that month to relieve Capt. R. S. Moore, of the Estimates and Fiscal Control Section, Finance Department, War Department.

Capt. Moore will upon relief be assigned as assistant to the finance officer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coast Artillery—A lecture on harbor defense and anti-aircraft artillery was delivered March 23 to students of the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, by Maj. Gen. A. H. Sunderland, Chief of Coast Artillery. Maj. Gen. Sunderland left Washington for Ft. Leavenworth March 21 and is expected to return March 28 since no other stops are scheduled.

Chaplain Corps—About 400 chaplains from all sections of the United States and its possessions are expected to attend the 14th annual convention of the Chaplains' Association of the Army of the United States, at the Netherland-Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23, 24 and 25. Through this week 192 chaplains of the Army, National Guard and Reserve Corps had signified their intention to attend the conclave. Among this number were chaplains from Puerto Rico, Panama, Hawaii and the Pacific Coast. Several prominent speakers are expected to be listed when the program of the convention is completed. The Rev. N. M. Ylvisaker, (Chap.-Res.), of Minneapolis, Minn., as president of the association will preside at the convention.

Catholic chaplains in the Army and Navy are awaiting authorization by the new Pope, Plus XII, of a bishop ordinary for the Army and Navy to fill the post left vacant

by the death last September of Patrick Cardinal Hayes, of New York. Cardinal Hayes was first appointed to that post during the World War days, when he was auxiliary bishop of New York, the port through which the greatest number of American troops were passing enroute to France. As military bishop, Cardinal Hayes was able, with the assistance of vicar generals in France and at New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco and New York, to authorize chaplains wherever located to administer sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church. The cardinal retained that duty even when he was raised to the archbishopric of New York and created cardinal, but with his death chaplains must now receive authority from the bishops of the dioceses in which they are temporarily located in order to administer sacraments.

The Pope may authorize a special bishop for the military and naval forces, or may delegate an existing bishop to assume the functions of bishop ordinary for the Army and Navy in addition to his other duties. Chaplains consider that the latter course will probably be adopted, since the 50 bishops in the Army and Navy would have great difficulty in supporting a separate bishop.

Filipinos at Kelly—Four Filipino officers comprise the only foreign students in the present class of 165 officers and flying cadets which reported to the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, last month following completion of the Primary Flying School course at Randolph Field.

The officers are 2nd Lt. Bienvenido Ezequiel Ferrer and 3rd Lts. Victor H'Yongo Dizon, Ruperto Bayron Luzon and Godofredo Mariano Julian, of the Philippine Army.

After completing the advance course at Kelly Field, about May 31, they are expected to receive orders from their government, through the War Department, assigning them to tactical units of the U. S. Army Air Corps pending the beginning of courses of instruction which they will undertake at the Chanute Field Technical School and Lowry Field, Colorado.

The four officers will then return to the Philippines.

Chaplains Corps—Now widely popularized by the commendatory endorsements of visitors who have attended in previous years, outdoor sunrise services again will be held at Fort Benning this year, on Easter morning, April 9, it has been announced by Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, Post Commander and Commandant of the Infantry School. As in previous years all interested persons are invited by General Singleton to attend. Ample parking space will be provided for automobiles near the natural amphitheatre in which the services are to be held, and any of the early risers in attendance who feel the need of refreshment after the services will find doughnuts and coffee served for them without charge by army personnel.

When the outdoor sunrise services first were held at Fort Benning, on Easter day in 1937, six thousand visitors were present. At last year's services, ten thousand were in attendance. They came, mostly by automobile, from cities and towns as distant as Macon, Atlanta, Birmingham and Tallahassee. As on former Easter days, the singing of spirituals by the colored troops of Fort Benning's 24th Infantry, and the chorus singing of the 29th Infantry, its 2,000 men formed as a living cross, will be features of the 1939 services. The two bands and the trumpeters of both regiments also will participate. Leading the singing of hymns will be the large mixed and vested choir of the Fort Benning chapel.

The Protestant Chaplain at the post, Maj. Ivan L. Bennett, is directly in charge of arrangements for the services. Individual pastors in nearby cities are giving him what he characterizes as 'hearty support and cooperation.'

Cooperation With Industry—In order to expedite its rearmament program, the British Government has created an advisory council of half a dozen business leaders, which is charged with the responsibility of proposing methods for the elimination of delays, defects or difficulties in supply or production. It is also the duty of this council to recommend general improvements in regard to the position of industry in time of emergency. Although suggestion has been made that the President should revive the War Industries Board of the World War, it has not been adopted because to date the procurement activities of the Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy have been accepted as adequate. The Armament Act which the President has just signed, contemplates the placing of educational orders that will fit factories to engage in war production. The policy of the War Department has been to maintain the closest relations with industry, and contractors are being pressed to deliver their products on time. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has been urging shipbuilders to hasten their construction, but except in the case of the Electric Boat Company, there have been delays, due in part to labor strife. Coordination between the two Departments is achieved through consultations of the Procurement Secretaries. However, should the world emergency increase in peril, it is likely that the President will deem it desirable to develop an organization similar to the War Industries Board, and authorize it at least to make the preliminary studies which would be necessary to enable it to function efficiently, and to carry out as soon as possible the armament increase which the Act just passed authorizes.

F. B. I. Range at Quantico—The Second Deficiency bill, passed this week by the House of Representatives, carries an appropriation of \$100,000 for completing the barracks and pistol and rifle range of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the Quantico Marine Base. An appropriation of \$150,000 was granted last year for this project, but the estimates proved insufficient. The additional money is to be used for the construction and installation of electrically controlled surprise-fire targets which will permit an agent to be given training for quick fire at distances and directions which cannot be anticipated by him; for construction and installation of surprise-fire targets which is the only means of providing training for firing while in an alley or street adjacent to buildings; for construction and installation of a track on which can be placed a motor operated carriage carrying suitable targets for simulating a moving automobile or a moving man; for construction of a roadway for an automobile which will provide means of firing at different speeds while meeting or overtaking criminals and in running gun fights such as have actually occurred; for equipment and installation of still targets on the automobile course to give practice in building up a defense against ambuscades by criminals; for equipment and installation of four practical pistol courses which provide training from prone, sitting and standing positions behind barricades and with either hand at distances up to 70 yards; for construction of a 200 yard and a 70 yard underground tunnel for the protection of the pit detail; for construction of sheds so that training may continue during stormy weather; for provision for storage, target and fire control, lighting facilities and power for the electrically controlled targets and drinking fountains

on the range; for construction of concrete butts at points 15, 25, 50 and 100 yards in addition to the 200 yard butts now installed; and for the construction of a paved roadway from the barracks to the ranges in order to provide safety for the agents between the barracks and range and to obviate interruption by Marines using their range.

Reorganize CAA.—Under the Executive Reorganization Act which has just passed both Houses of Congress, the President is authorized to reorganize the Civil Aeronautics Authority, which as its sponsor, Senator McCarran, of Nevada, stated, was created to concentrate in one administration all civilian air activities, and to aid National Defense. Mr. McCarran offered an amendment to the Reorganization bill exempting the Authority from Presidential interference as in the case of the Engineer Corps of the Army and the Coast Guard. The debate upon the amendment emphasized the serious nature of the dissension which exists in the Authority, largely over the matter of the control of appropriations granted to it. It was also brought out that in the seven months of its existence, the Authority has a larger number of employees and a larger payroll than the Interstate Commerce Commission, and of the air lines it was created to regulate. Senator Byrnes, describing the situation, said that the Senate Appropriations Committee heard some officials representing the Administrative functions, who wanted to change the language of the estimate from the Budget Bureau, so that they would control the expenditure of funds, and other members administering the regulatory features of the Act, who were opposed to that course. The Senator pointed out that one-third of the duties of the Agency are regulatory and two-thirds administrative, and that the President ought to be in a position to do something about a condition that makes for inefficiency. It is expected that as soon as the Reorganization Act is signed, the President will separate the functions of the Authority, and bring about harmony so as to enable effective administration of the law.

Espionage Control.—Confidence that present facilities of the government were adequate to deal with spy activity in the United States was expressed this week by Attorney General Frank Murphy.

Federal services could do a "100 per cent job" in espionage control, Mr. Murphy said, but there should be a central administration of such work, he warned. That administration should be in the hands of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General said.

The Justice, State, Treasury, War, Navy and Postoffice Departments are cooperating in fighting espionage, said Mr. Murphy, who continued with a statement that his department was willing that the Dies' un-American activities committee should make public a 14-page report on activities of the Nazis in the country which was given to the committee last fall.

Service Pay.—Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said this week that he and the chairmen of the other interested committees are now awaiting the call of the President before taking any action on the report of the Interdepartmental Pay Committee. Senator Sheppard said that no formal conferences have been held by the committee chairmen, but that he had talked informally with the other committee heads during the past few weeks.

Senator Sheppard said that, in discussing the matter, Chairman Carl Vinson, of the House Naval Affairs Committee has expressed the opinion that it would not be opportune at the present time to attempt an upward revision of the pay scales.

There has been no indication as to when President Roosevelt will call for the pay conference, and no indication of the attitude of the White House on the pay question.

Veterinary Corps.—The War Department has announced a competitive examination to be held from July 24 to July 29, 1939, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of qualifying Doctors of Veterinary Medicine for appointment as first lieutenants in the Veterinary Corps of the United States Army, to fill contemplated vacancies. Graduates of recognized veterinary colleges are eligible for the examination provided they are not less than 22-9/12 years of age at the time of examination and will not be over 32 years of age at the time it is possible to tender them a commission.

Applicants will be authorized to appear before examining boards convened at Army stations in representative sections of the United States to conduct the examination. Complete information and application blank will be furnished any interested veterinarian upon request to The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C. Applications for this examination will not be considered if received after July 1, 1939.

Reserve Officers

(Continued from First Page)

would have given to officers commissioned in the Air Corps constructive service for all duties served by them as reserve officers or cadets, serving as such, in the Air Corps after graduation from Kelly Field. This constructive service would have counted, when they were commissioned in the Regular Service, for pay purposes, longevity, and position on the promotion list. The conferees, however, rejected this amendment so that it is not included in the measure as it goes to the President for signature.

Under the terms of the bill the War Department is authorized to call to active duty for periods of not more than one year for any one officer, a number of reserve officers necessary to maintain on active duty at all times not more than 1,020 Reserve officers of the promotion list branches other than the Air Corps. Active duty for officers of the Air Corps reserve is authorized for not to exceed 3,000 at one time, but in the case of these officers the Secretary of War may until July 1, 1949, extend their active duty to seven years' service in all, after which

date total active duty of any one officer may not exceed five years. For the non-promotion list Reserve officers the bill authorizes a total of 300 on active duty and gives the Secretary authority to extend their active duty, and that of officers of the Judge Advocate General Reserves, to a total of two years.

Under the terms of the bill reserve officers of the non-promotion list branches and the Judge Advocate General's Department may be put on extended in any grade not above captain, but for all other branches the reserve officers so ordered to duty must be in the grade of second lieutenant. The bill has a saving clause which specifies that none of its provisions shall require the termination of active duty of any Reserve Officer because of promotion to a higher grade after his tour of active duty begins. The bill also gives the Secretary authority to terminate any officer's active duty tour at any time.

Looking toward the creation of a corps of commissioned officers in the Regular Army of 16,719, the measure provides for a ten-year expansion program, to be completed by June 30, 1949. All appointments to the regular army under the program will be in the grade of second lieutenant

and will be made from five groups set forth in the law as follows:

Group 1, from graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Group 2, from warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who have had at least two years' service.

Group 3, from honor graduates of the senior division of the ROTC.

Group 4, from members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and flying cadets, who have performed active duty under the provisions of the new act, which duty may include service as a flying cadet in the Air Corps Training Center.

Group 5, from reserve officers and from officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard, members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and graduates of technical institutions approved by the Secretary of War.

All qualified graduates of West Point must be taken care of first, after which the Secretary may draft regulations governing the appointment of those from the second, third, fourth and fifth groups who are between the ages of 21 and 30 years.

For those from Group 4, but not including flying cadets, in the promotion list branches other than the Air Corps the measure provides that not less than 10 per cent of the total number of reserves of such branches other than the Air Corps authorized to be called annually under appropriation acts, shall be commissioned, and that in no event shall this number be less than 50.

Three hundred second lieutenants are authorized to be commissioned immediately from among the Air Corps reserves and flying cadets who have qualified under existing laws.

The law also authorizes the filling of any vacancy in the grade of captain in the Judge Advocate General's Department, not filled by transfer or detail from another branch, by appointment of reserve judge advocates between the ages of 30 and 36 years. These new appointees shall be placed on the promotion list immediately below the junior captain on the list.

Appointments in the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps in the grade of first lieutenant shall be from those respective reserve branches and be between the ages of 23 and 32 years. Appointments in the Medical Administrative Corps shall be as second lieutenants and be pharmacists between the ages of 21 and 32 years. Chaplains appointed under the act shall be from duly accredited religious denominations or organizations and between the ages of 23 and 45.

National Guard Notes

Greenville, Miss.—The 114th Field Artillery, Mississippi National Guard held its third Conference-Demonstration in the Armory at Jackson, Miss. on March 5, 1939, under the direction of the regimental commander Col. A. G. Paxton, and assisted by the Regular Army instructors with the Regiment, Maj. B. B. Lattimore, FA, and Capt. George S. Smith, FA. About one hundred and fifty officers of the regiment, enlisted men and visitors attended both morning and afternoon sessions.

This demonstration dealt with the subject of Retrograde movements, with particular attention to the role of Field Artillery. The morning session covered a general discussion of Retrograde Movements and the initial phase of a division problem in delaying action. The afternoon session covered a withdrawal under cover of darkness, and a practical demonstration of Artillery survey methods.

The problem presented was drawn up in the area adjoining Camp Shelby and will be solved on the ground by the entire 56th Field Artillery Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Sumter Lowry during the coming field training period.

In a recent letter from the Chief, National Guard Bureau, on the subject of commissioned officers of the Guard, the Chief stated that "many National Guard officers neglect to complete the oath for commissions in the N. G. of the U. S. tendered by The Adjutant General of the Army after Federal recognition has been

granted."

These commissions are automatically tendered and must be completed within 30 days of receipt, in order for the officer to qualify with certain requirements dependent upon N. G. of U. S. commissions, "which commissions are required under certain conditions."

Officers receiving these commissions will complete and forward them promptly upon their receipt.

The following Federal recognitions of National Guard officers are announced by the National Guard Bureau of the War Department. The officers concerned have been determined qualified after successfully passing fitness tests conducted by boards of Regular Army and National Guard officers as provided by the National Defense Act. These officers now hold the dual status as commissioned officers in the military forces of their various states and as officers of the National Guard of the United States.

Lt. Col. Laurence C. Atwood, 213th Coast Artillery (AA), Bethlehem, Pa.

Capt. Orby F. Dandois, Hq. Btry. & C Tn., 3rd Bn., 121st FA, Green Bay, Wis.

Capt. Fred Upchurch, JAGD, State Staff, Austin, Tex.

Capt. Forrest W. Werts, (Chaplain) Chaplain's Section, 41st Div., Billings, Mont.

1st Lt. Allan F. Kemske, Service Btry., 198th CA (AA), Wilmington, Del.

1st Lt. Joe G. Zwart, Intelligence, Plans & Training Officer, 1st Bn., 121st FA, Sheboygan, Wis.

1st Lt. Theodore E. Murphy, Med. Adm. Corps, Co. D, 136th Med. Regt., Ida Grove, Iowa.

1st Lt. Harold W. Pedersen, Co. B, 168th Inf., Des Moines, Iowa.

1st Lt. Allen F. Pomeroy, Sig. Corps, 44th Sig. Co., Special Troops, 44th Div., Long Island City, N. Y.

2nd Lt. George O. Lehman, Jr., Med. Adm. Corps, Co. E, 113th Med. Regt., Evansville, Ind.

2nd Lt. Milton F. Thompson, Service Company, 138th Inf., Richmond Heights, Mo.

2nd Lt. Fred D. Bandler, Jr., Btry. C, 198th CA (AA), Wilmington, Del.

2nd Lt. Lauren P. Wood, Btry. A, 106th FA, Kenmore, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Charles M. Crawford, Adjutant General's Dept., Adjutant General's Section, 36th Div., Dallas, Tex.

Maj. Francis J. McGowan, 1st Bn., 182nd Inf., Waltham, Mass.

Capt. Eric A. Peach, Hq. Btry. and C Tn., 1st Bn., 124th FA, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Archie J. McFayden, Co. F, 182nd Inf., Waltham, Mass.

1st Lt. Marvin L. Rogers, Liaison Officer, 2nd Bn., 218th FA, Portland, Ore.

1st Lt. Joel C. Garrard, Hq. Btry. & C Tn., 2nd Bn., 116th FA, Bartow, Fla.

1st Lt. Albert J. Carey, 102nd Obs. Sq., 27th Div. Avn., Staten Island, N. Y.

1st Lt. Otis M. Whitney, Co. F, 182nd Inf., Concord, Mass.

2nd Lt. Evans A. Ittner, Hq. Co., 138th Inf., St. Louis, Mo.

2nd Lt. Franklin E. Carpenter, Btry. A, 192nd FA, New London, Conn.

2nd Lt. Robert P. Kostenbauder, Btry. C, 109th FA, Kingston, Pa.

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Salem, Ore.—New Tables of Organization for Infantry regiments as prescribed for the Regular Army are adaptable to the National Guard, provided the States are granted some latitude in fixing the maintenance strength of the component parts of each reorganized regiment on a variable scale, according to the opinion expressed by Maj. Gen. George A. White in a communication to the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

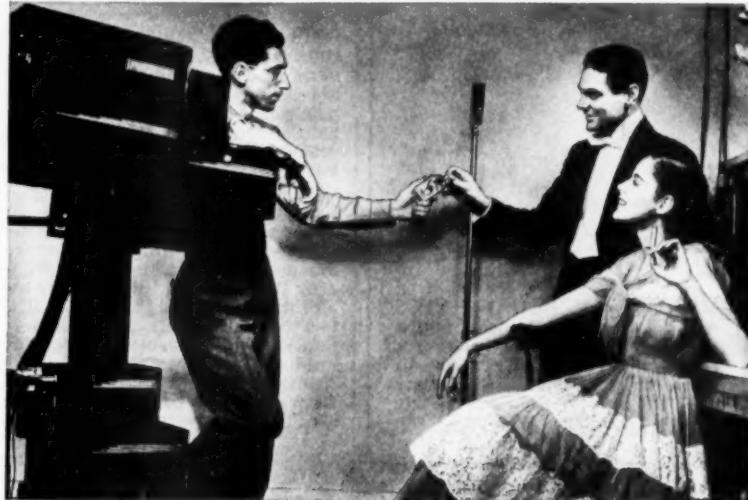
The opinion, requested by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, was formed by General White after a thorough survey which took into consideration not only the probable necessity of accomplishing the reorganization within the present strength allotment but also geographical and training problems in relation to maintenance of units in cities greatly varying in population.

The new tables prescribe a peace strength of 78 officers and 1,768 men. This strength under present allotments could not be maintained and General White has accordingly suggested that a maintenance strength considerably less than this figure be allowed National Guard regiments. The reorganization, he feels, can be accomplished without greatly changing the present tables in strength, the major changes being the making of adjustments, consolidations and additions of the component parts of the Infantry regiment.

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PHOTO JUST RELEASED of Dick Waggener directing Katharine Aldridge and Shane Kelly. Dick is one of many experts in television who find Camel's mildness just right for steady smoking. Let up—light up a Camel, the cigarette of *costlier* tobaccos.



RECEIVING with a home set: Mrs. Dorothy Temple, who runs a home, has a job too. She is enjoying a Camel. Like so many women, she finds a delicate fragrance in Camels that is very appealing. "Camels taste so good," she says. "They do have a wonderful mildness."



THE SMILE OF ANTICIPATION: Dick Waggener finds a moment to enjoy a Camel. "Camels are different," he says, "mild, full-flavored. I smoke all I want, and they never jangle my nerves."



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250 WORDS PER MINUTE! Harry L. White can take down legal testimony up to 250 words per minute, for he is an expert court reporter. "After catching questions and answers on the fly, hour after hour, believe me, it feels good to let up—light up a Camel. I'd walk a mile for a Camel!" Camels have the rich, ripe flavor of finer, milder tobaccos. You'll find those choice tobaccos do make a difference!

CAMEL...THE CIGARETTE OF COSTLIER TOBACCO

MRS. WOODRING, wife of the Secretary of War, has returned to Washington after a visit with her sister in Connecticut, and Tuesday evening the Secretary and she were guests at dinner of the former U. S. Ambassador to Chile and Mrs. William S. Culbertson.

Secretary and Mrs. Woodring will attend the dinner Monday next when Mr. Justice and Mrs. Stone will be guests of honor of Mrs. Edwin Thomas Meredith, widow of a former Secretary of Agriculture, and the following night they will be guests of the Argentine Ambassador and Senhora de Espil, who will give a dinner party.

Mrs. Woodring and Mrs. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, were among the "Cabinet Ladies" who received at the White House, in the absence of Mrs. Roosevelt, delegates of the conference of the Women's National Democratic Club and affiliated clubs, which met there Thursday afternoon for tea.

Mrs. Woodring will go to New York tomorrow for a brief visit, returning here Monday.

The Chief Signal Officer, USA, Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, and Mrs. Mauborgne will have as week-end guests Capt. Paul L. Neal, USA, and Mrs. Neal who are in Washington from Ft. Monmouth, where Captain Neal is on duty. Gen. and Mrs. Mauborgne gave a dinner party last night for their house guests and today—Saturday—they will be entertained at Inncheon by Major and Mrs. Joe J. Miller at the Army-Navy Country Club.

They will also be entertained by Gen. and Mrs. Mauborgne at the Signal Corps dinner-dance at the Club tonight, and tomorrow Captain and Mrs. John C. Grable will be their hosts at a luncheon.

Lt. Col. Walter M. Robertson, USA, and Mrs. Robertson entertain tonight at the Army-Navy Country Club for their guests Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter C. Short, here from Ft. Hamilton, and Maj. and Mrs. Leon E. Norris of New York.

Col. Lloyd E. Jones, Field Artillery, and Mrs. Jones have invited guests to meet General and Mrs. Short and Major and Mrs. Norris at luncheon tomorrow (Sunday) and in the afternoon Lt. Col. and Mrs. William H. H. Morris are entertaining at an at-home at the St. Nicholas for the out-of-town visitors and their hosts, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robertson.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

The many friends of Admiral and Mrs. Leahy are beginning a series of parties as farewell courtesies in their honor. Mrs. Leahy was the guest in compliment to whom Mrs. Arthur Fairfield, wife of the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations entertained at luncheon on Tuesday at the Club of the Colonial Dames.

The hostess was gowned in black velvet with a hat also of black trimmed with two tiny plumes, while the guest of honor was clad in a tailored ensemble of fuschia colored cloth with matching hat.

In the company gathered about the table decorated with pink roses were Mesdames David Sellers, Ralston Holmes, Arthur Lee Willard, J. O. Richardson, Robert Kennedy, John R. Beardall, Thomas Hart, Albert Niblack, John L. DeWitt, Preston Delano, Frank Pinney, Randolph Miner, G. V. Strong and Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams.

Mrs. Leahy shared honors with Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner at a luncheon given Monday last by Mrs. James O. Richardson, wife of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson gave a dinner party Thursday evening in compliment to Col. William B. Short, USA, and Mrs. Short, who came from the temporary post of Colonel Short at Fort Hamilton, and while here were guests of Lt. Col. Walter M. Robertson, USA, and Mrs. Robertson, at the Westchester.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson have had as their guest Comdr. Wilder Baker, USN, who came from New Haven for the week-end.

Brig. Gen. Charles Burnett has recently returned from an inspection tour in the Philippines and he is temporarily located at the Army-Navy Club, he and Mrs. Burnett giving up their apartment at Wardman, as Mrs. Burnett has been called to New York by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. F. H. Cameron.

Lt. Comdr. Paul Reis, retiring Naval Attaché of the Brazilian Embassy and his wife, Senhora de Reis were feted at a cocktail party as a farewell gesture by Capt. William R. Munroe, USN, and Mrs. Munroe the other afternoon, guests being limited to those who have lived in Rio.

Another cocktail party was that given by Lt. John O'Shea, Jr., USN, and Mrs. O'Shea at their home in Chevy Chase.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Clark entertained at a buffet luncheon, Sunday, thirty guests in compliment to their two house guests, Mrs. Clark's mother, Mrs. Edward Stanton Roberts, and Mrs. Joseph Kaufman, who came to Washington, D. C. from California, via the Panama Canal. Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Kaufman were also entertained at a recent luncheon by Mrs. Henry Richard Oster, wife of Commander Oster.

Maj. John C. Daly, Cavalry, and Mrs. Daly held an at-home the other day, when they welcomed some seventy-five guests. In the company were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John K. Herr, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Col. and Mrs. Guy Kent, Col. and Mrs. George Patton, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Carl Bradford, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Russell Maxwell, Col. and Mrs. William Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Howard Eager, Col. and Mrs. Edwin J. O'Hara, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Strong, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Victor V. Taylor, Maj. and Mrs. Herbert Earnest, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Roderick Allen, Maj. and Mrs. Gilbert Cheves, Mrs. Victor Foster, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Trapnell, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Grow, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Collier, Maj. and Mrs. Alexander McNabb, Miss Ruth Ellen Patton, Miss Dorothy Cheves, and Mrs. Alexander Milton.

Lt. Chesley Daniel, USN, has been ordered to the West Coast to report to the cruiser, St. Louis, and he and Mrs. Daniel will leave Washington April 1st. As a farewell party for them Mrs. Bianca



MRS. THOMAS HOGAN HAYES
wife of 1st Lt. Thomas Hogan Hayes, Inf., USA, who before her marriage on March 16, 1939, was Miss Katherine Winship, daughter of Mrs. Emory Winship and the late Commander Winship.

Harrison Allen who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Donald Bingham, and Captain Bingham, USN-Ret., at their home in Chevy Chase, gave a dinner at the Army-Navy Country Club the other evening. Lt. Eric Lankenau, USN and Mrs. Lankenau came over from Annapolis for the party and Lt. George Purmort, USN, came down from Philadelphia.

A group of Service wives, who happen to have been born in Hawaii, or as the title goes, "Kamaaina Island born," have formed a bowling club which meets fortnightly. They chose this sport in order to greet other Island-born folk and travellers passing through Washington, who have lived in Honolulu and by adoption become "Malihinis." Supper parties form a final recreation after bowling. Some of those who belong are Comdr. and Mrs. Phillip Eaton, Representative and Mrs. Samuel Wilder King (Pauline Evans), Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Derby Ruth McChesney, Comdr. and Mrs. Gerard Wood (Frances Cooper), Comdr. and Mrs. James Pine (Ysable Cooper), and Mr. and Mrs. Bion Bowman (Dorothy Hoogs).

Miss Joan Boye, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Boye of Washington, is at West Point as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence K. Darling.

Mrs. Tinker, wife of Col. C. L. Tinker, USA, returned Thursday from Rantoul, Ill., where she visited her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Byron E. Brugge and Mrs. Brugge and their infant son.

(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

Lt. Col. Thomas G. Peyton and Mrs. Peyton announce the engagement of their daughter, Phoebe, to Lt. William H. Hanson, Inf., son of Col. and Mrs. A. W. Hanson of Gallup, N. M.

Miss Peyton has been studying at the University of Arizona for the past three years. Lieutenant Hanson is stationed at present at the Air Corps Flying School at Randolph Field, Texas.

The wedding will take place some time in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Quinn, of Quarry Road, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jane Quinn, to Cadet Robert Harriman Curtin, son of Mr. and

Mrs. James F. Curtin, of Winchendon, Mass.

Miss Quinn attended the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, the Standish Arms School and Packer Collegiate Institute. Cadet Curtin attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute before going to West Point, where he will be graduated in June.

The wedding will take place after the graduation exercises in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Straub, of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Mae Straub, to Cadet E. Jarvis Jordan, son of Mrs. Agnes Jordan Jones, of San Antonio, Tex.

Miss Straub, a senior at the College of New Rochelle, was graduated from the Villa Maria Academy.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Shera, of Hackensack, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Caroline Shera, to Cadet William Albert Hinternhoff, son of Mrs. and Mrs. Frank Hinternhoff, of Union City, N. J. Miss Shera is a graduate of Katharine Gibbs School, New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Haller Belt of San Francisco announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane Marion, to Lt. Samuel Pemberton Moncure, USN, son of Mrs. William Augustus Moncure and the late Mr. Moncure of Alexandria. Miss Belt is a graduate of Miss Hamlin's School in San Francisco. Lieutenant Moncure is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1932, and is en route from California to enter the Post-Graduate School in Annapolis. He is the brother of Mrs. Cox, wife of the Rev. Francis A. Cox of Soochow, China; Mrs. Gardiner L. Booth, 2d, and Mr. Thomas J. Moncure of this city, Mr. William A. Moncure of Washington and Cadet Richard Moncure of the Virginia Military Institute.

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Silas Addison Hayner of Mount Vernon, N. Y., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeanne Florence Hayner, to Cadet Percy DeWitt McCarley, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy DeW. McCarley of Sardis, Miss.

Miss Hayner attended Barnard College. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The wedding will take place next August.

Miss Marjorie Madeline Warner, daughter of Maj. I. B. Warner, USA, and Mrs. Warner, was married to Ross Wheat, son of Mrs. T. C. Henderson of Washington, D. C., March 18, in the bride's home in Milburn, N. J., by the Rev. Hugh W. Dickinson, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. S. C. Lombard of Fort Leavenworth, Kans., was her sister's only attendant. Allan Grant Evans of Washington was best man.

The bride is a graduate of the University of Oregon. Her father is stationed as an instructor with the 112th Field Artillery in East Orange. Mr. Wheat graduated from Hampton-Sydney College in Virginia and received a Ph. D. degree from the University of Heidelberg. After a wedding trip to Charleston, S. C., the couple will live in Washington.

Comdr. and Mrs. Clement L. Garner announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Frances, to Charles David Wantz, of Hagerstown, Md.

They were both graduated from the University of Maryland, where Miss Garner was a member of Delta Delta Delta Sorority and Mr. Wantz was a member of Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity.

Mrs. Robert Paul Jones, of Norfolk, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Virginia Drewry, to Lt. (jg) Richard Starr Craighill, USN, son of Mrs. Ellen Lee Craighill, of Washington. Miss Jones, daughter of the late Dr. Robert Paul Jones, made her debut at the opening ball of the Norfolk German Club a few seasons ago and is a member of the Junior League.

The wedding will take place in June.

Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
March 21, 1939

Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown entertained at dinner at the Superintendent's Quarters before the Navy Relief Show given in Mahan Hall at the Naval Academy.

Adm. and Mrs. Thomas Hart were here for the week end to see their son Midshipman Thomas Hart, Jr., before leaving for the Asiatic where Admiral Hart will be in command of the Asiatic Fleet.

Mrs. Ogden, wife of Lt. James O. Ogden, who has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. William F. King, left for Norfolk last week to join her husband.

Capt. Russell Willson, USN, has arrived in Annapolis to join his family who have taken up house here for several weeks.

Among the Navy people staying at Carvel Hall during the few days the USS Astoria was anchored here were: Mrs. Hayler, wife of Comdr. R. W. Hayler; Mrs. McGurl, wife of Comdr. D. W. McGurl and Mrs. Gladney, wife of Lt. D. W. Gladney.

Lt. and Mrs. J. W. Hager and young son arrived last week from Norfolk to visit Mrs. Hager's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Leffler.

Col. Harold F. Wrigman, USMC, returned this week to the Annapolis Club after spending the winter in Florida.

Mrs. Hoogewerff, wife of Comdr. Hester Hoogewerff, returned on Wednesday to their home here after visiting in New York. Mrs. John Hoogewerff, Commander Hoogewerff's mother, is spending a week here as the guest of her son and daughter-in-law.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. Harrison Colhoun who spent the winter in California have returned to their home on West River.

Mrs. Turner, wife of Lt. K. O. Turner, Mrs. Henry, wife of Lt. Walter F. Henry, Mrs. Jones, wife of Lt. J. E. Jones and Mrs. Kibbe, wife of Lt. R. L. Kibbe spent several days here last week to see their husbands who were on the USS Astoria.

At the meeting of the Navy Women's Club on Monday afternoon, those who presided were: Mrs. R. F. Freisen, Mrs. A. D. Burhans, Mrs. Jesse W. Allen and Mrs. C. S. Mayer. They were assisted by: Mrs. E. A. Eve, Mrs. R. J. Esslinger, Mrs. L. F. Dodson, Mrs. Hiram Cassedy, Mrs. J. L. Chew, Mrs. W. K. Parsons, Mrs. Carter Printup, Mrs. W. M. Foster, Mrs. H. M. Glimber, Jr., Mrs. J. H. Howard, Mrs. R. C. Lauver, Mrs. J. R. Leeds, Mrs. C. T. Mauro, Mrs. L. P. Ramage, Mrs. J. B. Swain and Mrs. T. W. Hogan.

The feature of the meeting was a Spring Fashion Show, the gowns being modeled by members of the Club.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
March 23, 1939

The second of a series of individual duplicate bridge tournaments was held at the Officers' Club Tuesday evening. This tournament was under the direction of Capt. George W. Hickman and the players included Col. and Mrs. Channcey L. Fenton, Col. Clayton E. Wheat, Col. Roger G. Alexander, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harris Jones, Capt. and Mrs. John A. Dabney, Capt. and Mrs. John Evans, Mrs. Gerald A. Counts, Mrs. Ewing H. France, Mrs. John Roosma, Mrs. Walter C. Stanton, Capt. and Mrs. James V. Cole, Mrs. Robert W. Ward, Mrs. Allen J. McCutcheon, Capt. William F. Steer, Capt. Ernest A. Burlow, Capt. Ephraim H. McLemore, Capt. Kenneth Thiebaud, Capt. George W. Hickman and Capt. Thomas M. Watlington, Jr., and Lt. Frederick Chaffee.

Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter returned to the post this week after having passed several days in Washington as the guests of Mrs. Carter's brother and sister-in-law, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Coleman, USA-Ret.

Senator Hattie M. Caraway of Washington, was the guest this week of her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Paul W. Caraway.

Miss Judith Helmick, the daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Helmick, of Ft. Benning, Ga., is the week end guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fay B. Prickett. Miss Helmick is a student at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Millard, of Washington, are the guests this week end of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Danielson.

Mrs. Chester W. Ott departed this week for Cambridge, N. Y., where she will pass several months as the guest of the parents, Col. and Mrs. Robert R. Raymond, prior to joining Lieutenant Ott at his new station, Ft. Logan, Colo.

Mrs. Ralph Curti is passing several weeks in Washington as the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Earle D. Quinnell and Lt. Col. and Mrs. William F. Scheumann.

Mrs. Brantley L. Newsome is the guest in Washington of Maj. and Mrs. Henry W. Böhring.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Julian L. Schley, of Washington are arriving Monday to be the guests for several days of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas D. Stamps.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Berry had as their guest this week Miss Frances Ricker,

the daughter of Maj. and Mrs. George W. Ricker, of Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Berry are passing this week end in Hackensack, N. J., as the guests of Mrs. Berry's mother, Mrs. John W. Thompson.

FT. MYER, VA.
March 24, 1939

Mrs. Crane, wife of Lt. Col. William C. Crane, is again at home at their quarters after spending some time in Whitinsville, Mass., visiting her mother. Mrs. Crane was hostess at the tea dance given in the Fort Myer Riding Hall following the last of the Friday afternoon rides.

Several recent Army orders are of special interest to this post. Capt. Thomas J. H. Trapnell has been ordered to the Philippines. He will sail for his new post some time in June. The couple will go on a short leave before sailing.

Capt. Lawrence R. Dewey, who has been aide to Gen. Evans H. Humphreys at the port of embarkation in New York, will arrive at Fort Myer around the first of next month to begin new tour of duty. Among other newcomers at the garrison in the late spring and early summer will be Maj. Edwin M. Summer and Lt. Paul D. Harkins, who will come from Fort Riley, Kans.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Collier have as guests at their quarters Capt. Collier's sister-in-law, Mrs. G. Pierce Collier of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and her young daughter, Nancy Collier. Also Mr. Robert Collier, who came from his studies at Kent School in Connecticut to join his mother and sister during their visit here and to spend his spring vacation with Capt. and Mrs. Collier.

Mrs. Roosevelt heads the list of patronesses for the pageant "Hoof Prints of 1939" with other distinguished ladies in cabinet and official circles.

Mrs. John Meade, who has been spending the last several days in New York selecting costumes for the pageant, has joined Captain Meade at the post, and has selected a colorful consignment for the affair. The Norse legend of the Valkyries is one of the scenes. Miss Ruth Ellen Patton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Patton, will lead a group of the younger social set in a number most appropriate to the occasion — the "Ride of the Valkyries." Twenty-four of the loveliest girls in the pageant will take part in another of Wagner's ring music, when they conduct a cadenced musical ride to the strains of the fire music.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
March 19, 1939

Debutantes members of the service set will meet Tuesday night at the home of Misses Alice and Ruth Bailey, daughters of Comdr. and Mrs. Carlos Bailey of the Houston to plan the formal initiation of new members into the Army and Navy Sorority. It will be the evening of March 25 in the home of Miss Virginia Blair, daughter of Maj. Ben B. Blair, USA-Ret., in Palos Verdes Estates. Initiates are Misses Caroline Rowcliff, Beverly Old, Virginia Weber, Margaret Rowan and Rachel Herbst. Miss Blair is to serve again as president of the sorority.

Younger service set girls and some of their civilian friends are to make merry next Saturday at a dancing party in the Naples home of Mrs. C. L. Andrews, Jr., wife of Lt. Comdr. Andrews of USS Minneapolis. Mrs. Gilbert Rowcliff, wife of Rear Admiral Rowcliff, has issued invitations for a buffet supper party which will be attended by a number of the young people prior to the dance. Mrs. Perry G. M. Austin, wife of the Episcopal rector, Mrs. Phillip Hammond, Finley France, W. M. Thompson and Mrs. Andrews will be the dance sponsors.

Mrs. Arthur Manning, young Navy matron who is the wife of Lt. (Jg) Manning, was luncheon hostess Wednesday in Villa Riviera to a group of service set and civilian matrons, the afternoon being spent playing bridge in the home of her mother, Mrs. Louis J. Gillespie, where Mrs. Manning and her twin sons are visiting while the fleet is away. Several days ago the twin boys, John and Arthur, celebrated their second birthday at a party given in their grandmother's home.

Capt. and Mrs. Kent C. Melhorn of East First Street have as house guests, their daughter, Mrs. H. V. Bird, wife of Lt. (Jg) Bird of the USS Henley, and her little son, Richard Kent Bird.

Northampton officers wives enjoyed a cocktail party and dance aboard the liner Washington, when it was in port enroute to San Francisco. Capt. Giles Stedman was host, and the party was a return compliment given by the captain in recognition of the many parties he enjoyed last year in Long Beach when, as the guest of his friend, Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, he made his naval reserve cruise of a month aboard the Northampton.

Mrs. Oliver M. Read, wife of Commander Read, executive officer of the Northampton, gave an informal luncheon Tuesday in the Army-Navy Club for her mother, Mrs. Russell Sears of Boston. It was a birthday party and guests were out-of-town civilian friends of the honoree.

Wives of officers attached to the USS California met Tuesday night in the Army-Navy

Club for dinner followed by bridge and Chinese checkers. Hostess committee included Mmes. Edward Almy, W. P. Polk and William O'Regan.

At Officers' Wives Club March meeting Mrs. W. W. Bradley was elected president to serve until the annual election next October, when a new chief executive will be chosen for the ensuing year. Others elected with Mrs. Bradley were Mrs. C. B. Mayo, first vice president; Mrs. H. J. Ziegemeier, second vice president; Mrs. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. P. Old, recording secretary; Mrs. C. P. Bonney, treasurer, and Mmes. C. J. Moore, W. J. Malone and Alfred Richards, executive board.

Mrs. Ziegemeier, widow of the late Rear Adm. H. J. Ziegemeier, and her debutante daughter, Miss Rosemary, will take part Wednesday in an elaborate program at North Long Beach Women's Club, entitled "March of Fashion and the Romance of Style," presented by Mrs. Robert Emmett Hunter, who met the mother and daughter while they were residing in Honolulu.

Society News

(Continued from preceding page)

Capt. and Mrs. John Hornberger will entertain at a tea at the Westchester, on March 26, in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles Conrad.

Admiral Conard who is Paymaster General of the Supply Corps retires April 1.

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, USA-Ret., sailed March 23 for Paris, France, to represent the American Horse Shows, Inc., at the Spring Congress of Federation Equestre Internationale. This Federation is the governing body for all international equestrian jumping and dressage contests and also prescribes the conditions for and manages the various equestrian events of the Olympic games. General Henry is a vice president of the Federation and a former president.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Walter Krueger left Ft. Meade Monday, March 20, motorizing to their new station at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., where General Krueger will take command of the Second Division. Major General Krueger bade farewell to his staff and received a thirteen-gun salute. An escort of five tanks under the command of Lieutenant Kent, 66th Inf., led the way to the limits of the reservation.

On the Saturday before a farewell reception and dance was tendered General and Mrs. Krueger by the officers and ladies of the Fort. A committee composed of Col. and Mrs. Gilbert Allen, Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Elliott, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Maurice Welty welcomed General and Mrs. Krueger at the Officers' Club and joined them in the receiving line.

Among the distinguished guests were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James K. Parsons.

Mrs. Wilson honored her husband, Maj. William R. Wilson, USA-Ret., at a birthday cocktail party from 5 to 7 P. M., for seventy-five guests, Feb. 28, at the Wilson home, 430 South Swall Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. The group was mostly civilian. The army people honored were: Col. John J. Mudgett, Ret.; Maj. Charles Kunz, Ret. and Mrs. Kunz; Maj. James L. Dunsworth, Ret.; Capt. Rex Enoch, Inf.-Res., and Mrs. Enoch; Capt. Homer Eaton, Inf., NG, and Mrs. Eaton; Capt. Wilson G. Bingham, Ret., and Mrs. Bingham; Lieutenants Fred Resseguie, Ellis E. Wilhoit, Houghton Hallcock, Corps of Engineers, USA.

Miss Dolly Wilson and Mr. Bill Wilson, Jr. assisted their mother in serving.

Lt. Ellis E. Wilhoit, CE, USA, was host at a dinner party at Earl Carroll's, Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif., on Friday, March 10, in honor of Miss Dolly Evans Wilson, on her twenty-first birthday. Miss Wilson's parents, Maj. William R. Wilson, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Wilson were guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bolling Byrd, the latter better known to Washingtonians as Mrs. Billy Mitchell, widow of Brigadier General Mitchell who commanded the AEF Air Forces during the World War, have been here for a few days. After his retirement General and Mrs. Mitchell went to live in the hunting country of Virginia, and after his death, Mrs. Mitchell married Mr. Byrd, brother

of Senator Harry Flood Byrd, and one of the three famous brothers — "Tom, Dick and Harry." They were entertained at dinner by Senator and Mrs. Byrd, and then Mrs. Thomas Byrd and her children, Lucy and Billy Mitchell started off to Florida for the Spring vacation, after which Mrs. Byrd will join Mr. Byrd in Winchester.

To participate in the festivities connected with the reception for the H. M. S. Orion, of the British West Indies Squadron, its officers and crew, when it reaches San Francisco, the Assistant Naval Attaché of the British Embassy and Mrs. Anthony Coleby will be on hand.

They are leaving Washington the middle of May and will return to the Capital by way of the Grand Canyon, and will time their arrival to coincide with the proposed visit of their sovereigns, King George and his Queen.

Mrs. Chester J. Diestel, wife of Lieutenant Diestel, is in Washington, D. C., for a fortnight as the house guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harvey Allen.

Mrs. William H. Allen, Jr., is in Washington, D. C., as the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Royal Reynolds. Colonel Reynolds, who is on duty at the Army Medical Center, Walter Reed Hospital, has been transferred to West Point, where he will be in command of the post hospital.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

The future of the U. S. Coast Guard's Washington radio station, for which \$180,000 was allotted this summer by PWA, was still uncertain this week as the government began suit in Alexandria, Va., District Court to clear title for the proposed site and opened bids for construction of the facility.

Owners of a 200-acre tract on Telegraph road in Fairfax County, Va., part of Historic Hayfield Farm once owned by the Washington family, are desirous of selling the land but in order to obtain a clear title to the property the government is instituting suit to condemn the land.

However, lowest of the bids opened this week for construction of the station, when added to the asked price of the property, amount to a sum \$50,000 in excess of the PWA allotment. Whether the Coast Guard will ask new bids, modify its specifications, or pursue some alternate course is not yet definitely determined.

The Coast Guard's station is now located at Ft. Hunt, Va., but the land is owned by the National Park Service and must be vacated since that agency has found other needs for its land. The new station planned to replace that at Ft. Hunt would have the most modern equipment obtainable and would serve both as a laboratory and a monitor station.

Seaman Training Ships Here

The American Seaman, new training ship of the Maritime Service which will go into service about April 15, will sail to Washington May 18, together with the Ship Joseph Conrad, to celebrate Maritime Day, May 22.

About 250 enrollees will be aboard the vessel when she docks at the Washington

Navy Yard to be inspected by Coast Guard, Maritime Service, Maritime Commission and Congressional leaders. After leaving Washington tentative plans call for a cruise to South Atlantic and Gulf Ports.

The American Seaman, formerly the SS Edgemoor, is being reconditioned and converted into a training ship at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. at a cost of \$1,000,000. Supervising her renovation is Lt. Comdr. Charles Etzweller, USCG, who has been detached from the Cutter Nike at Pascagoula, Miss., to command her. Lt. Comdr. Etzweller before being commissioned in the Coast Guard was master of his own merchant vessel.

Contract calls for completion of the American Seaman April 15, and for her delivery to Hoffman Island, New York, April 16, where she will take on supplies and crew.

Two 125-foot patrol boats, now out of commission, are being renovated at the depot, Curtis Bay, Md., for use as Maritime Service training vessels at Hoffman Island. One of these, the Yeaton, will be in service April 1 under command of Boatswain (T) J. A. Osterberg, while the Kimball will put in service about May 1.

Ice Patrol Begun

The International Ice Patrol was begun officially at noon March 22, it was wirelessed by the Cutter Chelan which has been on observation duty since March 9. The Cutter Champlain sailed from New York March 23 to relieve the Chelan March 27 at Tad Grand Bank. Third vessel of the patrol is the General Greene,

at Woods Hole, Mass., while the Cutter Seabago, at Norfolk, is standing by.

Admirals to Speak

Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, and Rear Adm. Henry A. Wiley, USN-Ret., member of the Maritime Commission in charge of personnel, will discuss merchant marine seamen training at the tenth annual convention of the maritime section of the National Safety Council, in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, March 28.

Testifies on Officer Increase

Rear Adm. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, testified March 23 be-

fore the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in favor of an increase in the authorized line strength of the Coast Guard of 154 officers, creation of two new district commanders, and of giving to the assistant commandant and the engineer-in-chief the rank of rear admiral (lower half) while serving in those capacities.

In support of the measure Adm. Waesche presented testimony drafted by the Permanent Board which was printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 18.

The bill for yearly increases in the commissioned strength of the Coast Guard is as follows:

Proposed Year by Year Increments for Coast Guard

Rank	Now in Service	Author-ized	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total	Total Number Required
Captain	22	23	1	1	2	1	1	6	29*
Commander	44	45	3	2	3	2	3	13	58
Lt. Comdr.	82	85	5	4	5	4	5	23	108
Lieutenant	161	171	9	9	10	9	9	46	217
Lieutenant (jg)	161	244						66	310
Ensigns									
Total Line	473	568	18	16	20	16	18	154	722
Staff									
Rear Adm. (Comm.)	1	1							1
Engineer-in-Chief	1	1							1*
Captain (E)	8								..
Commander (E)	13								..
Constructors	5	5							5
Professors	3	5							5
District Commanders	14	14	2					2	16
Total Staff	45	26	2					2	28
TOTAL	518	594	20	16	20	16	18	156	750

*Officer (line) assigned to duty as Assistant Commandant and Officer appointed Engineer-in-Chief to have rank of Rear Admiral and receive pay and allowances of Rear Admiral (lower half) while so serving.

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SULLIVAN SCHOOL

Cut Navy Radio Station

The House Appropriations Committee reported out and the House passed this week, the Second Deficiency Bill carrying \$36,700,637.36 for the Navy, a reduction of \$171,250 from the amount requested by the Administration.

Explaining its recommendations the Appropriations committee reported:

Estimates pertaining to this Department, totaling \$36,871,887.36, were considered by the committee. All but \$371,887.36, or \$36,000,000, of that amount is needed to supplement prior appropriations in order that work may go forward without curtailing progress upon vessels building in Government and private shipyards, and the committee recommends that the additional amount stated for such purpose be allowed. In addition to carrying forward work on some 56 combatant ships and a number of auxiliary vessels, which were under construction or had been initially appropriated for prior to the current fiscal year, the appropriations heretofore made for the current fiscal year included provision for beginning the construction of 23 combatant ships and 14 auxiliary vessels, plus a certain number of experimental small vessels. Such prior appropriations amounted to \$154,113,150, in addition to which there has been available for expenditure \$37,711,796 carried forward from the fiscal year 1938. The \$36,000,000 included in the accompanying bill raises the current year availability to \$227,824,926. That amount compares with \$191,472,582 expended during the fiscal year 1938, and \$270,000,000 estimated for the fiscal year 1940, upon which the House has not yet taken action.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.—The committee has not approved an estimate of \$47,000 for the conduct of hydrographic and topographic surveys on possible naval air base sites at Quonset Point, R. I., Miami, Fla., and Jacksonville, Fla. The place first named is under consideration as a northeast naval air base and the Florida points are under consideration in connection with the establishment of a single southeast naval air base. In connection with the latter, it is understood that other points also are under consideration not in the State of Florida. To repeat, the places mentioned merely are under consideration. The committee prefers that the estimate be considered in connection with the regular naval appropriation bill.

The committee also has not approved an estimate of \$125,000 under this Bureau for buying land to enlarge the site of the naval radio station at Annapolis, Md. It prefers that this proposal, too, be considered by its subcommittee charged with handling regular naval appropriations. More is involved than the mere purchase of land. Enlargement of the site looks to expanding later the existing facilities.

OBITUARIES

Funeral services for Brig. Gen. William R. Dashell, USA-Ret., who died in Atlanta, Ga., March 16, were held from the Ft. Myer Gate of Arlington National Cemetery, March 20. Interment was with full military honors in the Southern Section of the Cemetery.

The following retired Army officers served as honorary pallbearers: Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris, Maj. Gen. Walter A. Bethel, Brig. Gen. Charles A. Hedekin, Lt. Col. Frank Moorman, Col. John P. Hains, and Col. Robert C. Humber.

General Dashell was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, April 3, 1863. His parents moved with their family to Norfolk, Va., in 1869 where General Dashell lived until he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., June 1884. He graduated from the Academy in June 1888. His entire service of forty years was in the Infantry branch of the Army. He served at different stations and Army Posts in nearly every section of the United States. Had two tours of duty in the Philippine Islands and two in Hawaii. Was appointed Brigadier General in April 1918 and assigned to the 11th Brigade of the 6th Division and went with that Brigade to France in July 1918. Served in the trenches in the Vosges sector for five weeks and as support to the First Army in the Meuse-Argonne Campaign. Returned to the States with his Brigade in June 1919. In August 1921 General Dashell was ordered to duty as Chief of Staff of the 4th Army Corps, Organized Reserves, with station at Fort McPherson, Ga. He continued on this duty until June 30, 1924, when he was retired at his own request after forty years service. In 1925 he was placed on active duty in charge of the military departments of the Atlanta and Fulton County high schools and in 1930 he was relieved from duty with the Atlanta high schools and had under him only the Fulton County high schools from that date until August 1932 when he and all retired officers were taken from active duty by Act of Congress in the so called "Economy Bill."

Besides these seven years of duty with the high schools General Dashell served as military instructor at Dahlonega, Ga., from 1892 to 1895 and at the V. P. I., Blacksburg, Va., from 1899 to 1911. He took an especial interest in everything that related to the welfare of the youth of our country. He taught a class of young men in the church school of St. Luke's Episcopal Church for several years, and was twice elected to the vestry of that church. The approach of old age alone prompted him to relinquish this latter work.

General Dashell married a Cave Spring, Ga., girl, Miss Ida Pearson, in November 1889. They bought a home, Maplewood, near Atlanta in 1909 and came to live there when General Dashell was ordered for duty with the Organized Reserves in 1921 and they spent the intervening happy years at that place loved by and loving their friends and neighbors.

General Dashell's nearest blood relative is a niece, Miss Martha N. Minton, of Portsmouth, Va.

He is survived by his wife.

—o—

Pelping, China.
He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Katherine Frost.

—o—

Funeral services for Lt. Comdr. Edmund Carroll Mahoney, USN, who died in Long Beach, Calif., on Jan. 11, 1939, were held in the Arlington National Cemetery on Monday, Jan. 23, 1939. Chaplain Knox officiated at the graveside service. Full military honors were accorded, and the honorary pallbearers were: Lt. Comdr. H. T. Wray, USN; Lt. Comdr. T. R. Wirth, USN; Lt. Comdr. W. S. G. Davis, USN; Lt. Comdr. C. F. Macklin, USN; Lt. Comdr. T. F. Wellings, USN; and Lt. Comdr. J. V. Carney, USN.

Lieutenant Commander Mahoney was survived by his wife, Mrs. Patricia Mahoney, and by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mahoney of Westfield, N. J. He also leaves three brothers and three sisters.

Lieutenant Commander Mahoney was born in Maine on March 21, 1898, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in 1917 by Senator Charles S. Johnson.

Since graduation in June, 1921, he served in the Delaware; in the MacLeish in the Near East during the Smyrna trouble; in submarines in China where he commanded the S-40, and in Panama where he commanded the S-14; at the Boston Navy Yard; with the R.O.T.C. Unit Harvard; and in the Tennessee. At the time of his death he was Gunnery Officer of the West Virginia.

For duty in charge of landing forces evacuating refugees from Smyrna, and protecting American properties, he was awarded the Navy Expeditionary Medal.

The S-14 boat attained highest merit for her type in gunnery in the year 1933-34, and was awarded the Navy "E". As Commanding Officer during part of the year, Lieutenant Commander Mahoney was commended by the Secretary of the Navy.

While Secondary Battery Control Officer of the Tennessee that vessel won the Navy "E" and first prize in gunnery, 1937-38, for which he also won his Commanding Officer's commendation for his part in this achievement.

—o—

Rear Adm. Ralph M. Warfield, CEC, USN, died in New York City on March 21.

Rear Admiral Warfield entered the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy on August 12, 1907, and was commissioned an Asst. Civil Engineer, USN. He was stationed at Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., U. S. Naval Station, New Orleans, La., U. S. Naval Station, Guam, Marianna Island, and also at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, and Navy Yard, Boston. He was Works Office at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., from April, 1919, to July, 1919, and then was appointed Aide to the U. S. Military Governor of Santo Domingo.

From July, 1919, to October, 1922, he was Secretary of State of Fomento and Communications, and Secretary of State of Agriculture and Immigration, Dominican Republic. From October, 1922, to December, 1922, he was aide to Military Governor of Santo Domingo and Advisor to the Dominican Provisional Government. From December, 1922, he has been stationed at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., 15th Naval District Hdqrs., Panama and Republic of Nicaragua, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, and the U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

He was Public Works Officer at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., and 5th Naval District from January, 1930, to January, 1939, when he was transferred to similar duty in the 3rd Naval District, Hdqrs., New York.

Rear Admiral Warfield was promoted to that rank early this year.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margarita Marino Warfield, 325 Park Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J.

—o—

Comdr. Leon Chandler Frost, DC, USN, died March 20, 1939, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Commander Frost was born in Hanley, England, Nov. 2, 1887. He was graduated from the George Washington University Dental School in 1917, and was commissioned in the Dental Corps, USN, later the same year.

He served during the World War with the USS New Jersey, and overseas at Navy Base Hospitals numbers Five and Twenty, with the U. S. Naval Detachment in Adriatic Waters, and later in

ment he was ordered to duty in Alaska in connection with the construction of the Alaskan Telegraph system.

Stationed next at Lincoln, Nebr., in charge of the Nebraska National Guard. He was one of the three Army officers sent to Omaha to take command of the Omaha earthquake relief in 1913. Here he met and married Miss Jo Bixby, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Shortly thereafter he was ordered to duty with the National Guard at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where in 1914 his daughter, Jo Janane, was born, her mother dying at birth.

The outbreak of the World War found Colonel Test stationed in the Panama Canal Zone. He was recalled from Panama early in 1918 and assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., with the Statistical Branch of the War Department General Staff.

During this tour of duty he was married to Miss Edith Fryer, a sister-in-law of Rear Adm. Spencer S. Wood, USN-Ret.

From Washington, in 1918, he was ordered to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas where he organized the first of the E. & R. Schools. Following this assignment he was detailed as a student, School of the Line, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., graduating therefrom in June, 1922. Held over for the second year course at the then General Staff School, he graduated therefrom in 1923.

Upon completion of these two school years at Leavenworth he was ordered directly to the Army War College as a student in the '23-'24 class. From the War College he was sent as G-3 to the 5th Corps Area General Staff at Ft. Hayes, Ohio where he served for four years.

His assignment for the next six years was as PMS&T, Syracuse University, New York.

At the time of his promotion to the grade of Colonel in 1935, he was relieved from Syracuse and ordered to command Ft. Adams, Newport, Rhode Island. Colonel Test remained at Ft. Adams until he was brought to the Pacific Coast in March 1936 as PMS&T of the Oregon State Agricultural College, one of the leading Senior ROTC units in the United States.

In September 1937, Mrs. Edith Test died, following a long illness, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

In October 1938, Colonel Test was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Dalton Peck, a distant kinsman residing in Los Angeles, Calif.

Colonel Test is survived by his wife; his daughter, Miss Jo Test; his mother, Mrs. Edward Francis Test of Los Angeles; and his sister, Mrs. Irene Haughey, whose husband is a prominent business man of Los Angeles.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BERK—Born at Submarine Base Hospital, Coco Solo, C. Z., March 2, 1939, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Harold R. Berk, (MC), USN, a son, Harold Lee.

BRISACH—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sill, Okla., March 15, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Raymond C. Brisach, FA, USA, a son, Eugene Munson, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Brisach, and Mrs. F. L. Munson and the late Col. F. L. Munson, Inf., USA, and nephew of Capt. Frederick P. Munson, FA, USA, and Cadet D. E. Munson, USMA.

BULGER—Born at Langley Field, Va., March 3, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Bulger, AC, USA, a son, Robert Bruce.

GRIFFITH—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kans., March 19, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Perry Bruce Griffith, Cav., USA, a daughter, Florence Parker, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Ralph M. Parker, Cav., USA, and granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frank Parker, USA-Ret.

HENDERSON—Born at the Colon Hospital, Colon, C. Z., March 6, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Morris K. Henderson, Inf., USA, a son, George.

KELLY—Born at Coronado Hospital, Coronado, Calif., March 3, 1939, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. William D. Kelly, USN, a daughter, Chair.

POLLARD—Born at Hagerstown, Md., March 4, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Pollard, Jr., a daughter, Billie Fontaine, granddaughter of the late Maj. William N. Skyles, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Skyles.

POWERS—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 9, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Powers, a daughter, Beryl, granddaughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh P. LeClair, USA-Ret.

SHERED—Born at American Hospital, Paris, France, March 16, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Max S. Johnson, CE, USA, a son, Max Sherred, II, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Frederick Willis Manley, Inf., USA.

WHEATLEY—Born at Schofield Barracks Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 27, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley, Jr., AC, USA, a daughter, Ally Ann, granddaughter of the late Col. Charles E. Wheatley, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Wheatley, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arganbright.

POLOCK—Born at Schofield Barracks, T. H., March 22, 1939, 1st Lt. Taylor S. Pollock, FA, USA.

SIMMONS—Born at Washington, D. C., March 18, 1939, 2nd Lt. Miles Edward Simmons, who served as second lieutenant, Infantry, during the World War.

SMITH—Born at Charlottesville, Va., March 18, 1939, Rear Adm. George T. Smith, (MC), USN-Ret.

TEST—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., March 17, 1939, Col. Frederick C. Test, Inf., USA.

WARFIELD—Died at New York, N. Y., March 21, 1939, Rear Adm. Ralph Mervine Warfield, (CEC), USN.

ville, Md., Feb. 4, 1939, Miss Virginia Lockwood Venemann, to Mr. Duncan Bruce McFadden, son of Maj. and Mrs. Murdoch Allen McFadden, QMC, USA.

WHEAT-WARNER—Married at Millburn, N. J., March 18, 1939, Miss Marjorie Madeline Warner, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Irvin B. Warner, FA, USA, to Mr. Ross Wheat.

Died

BRYAN—Died at Washington, D. C., March 19, 1939, Mrs. Susannah Bryan, mother of Mrs. Charles M. Bunker, wife of Col. Charles M. Bunker, USA-Ret.

CULP—Died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., March 8, 1939, Paula Culp, infant daughter of 1st Lt. and Mrs. William Culp, Cav., USA.

DASHIELL—Died at Atlanta, Ga., March 16, 1939, Brig. Gen. William R. Dashell, USA-Ret.

FELIO—Died at Rockaway Beach, N. Y., March 18, 1939, Mr. Moses Feli, husband of Mrs. Zennide D. Feli, and father of Capt. Leonard F. Feli, QMC, USA.

FOSTER—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 23, 1939, Mrs. Kate W. Foster, widow of Lt. Col. Fred W. Foster, Cav., USA, and mother of Mrs. Wallace DeWitt, wife of Brig. Gen. Wallace DeWitt, MC, USA, and the late Maj. C. W. Foster, USA-Ret.

FROST—Died at Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 19, 1939, Comdr. Leon Chandler Frost, DC, USN.

HARTLEY—Died at Ft. Rodman, Mass., Feb. 20, 1939, Tech. Sgt. William C. Hartley, CAC, USA.

HODGINS—Died at Northampton, Mass., March 14, 1939, Lt. John Hodgins, who served as Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, during the

MC GUIRE—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 30, 1939, Capt. Bernard F. McGuire, USA-Ret.

MAHONEY—Died at Long Beach, Calif., Jan. 11, 1939, Lt. Comdr. Edmund Carroll Mahoney, USN.

MAHONEY—Died at Schofield Barracks Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 27, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley, Jr., AC, USA, a daughter, Ally Ann, granddaughter of the late Col. Charles E. Wheatley, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Wheatley, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arganbright.

Married

BARNES-WENTON—Married on January 21, 1939, Miss Katherine Weston of Washington, D. C., to Maj. Harry Cooper Barnes, Jr., CAC, USA.

EXTON-GRAFT—Married at Ft. McKinley, P. I., March 21, 1939, Miss Marjorie Louise Grant, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Walter S. Grant, USA-Ret., to 1st Lt. Hugh McClellan Exton, FA, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, USA-Ret.

HAYES-WINSHIP—Married at the Church of St. Augustine, San Juan, P. R., March 16, Miss Katherine Winship, daughter of Mrs. Emory Winship, USA, and niece of Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, Governor of Puerto Rico, to 1st Lt. Thomas Hogan Hayes, Inf., USA, son of Lt. Col. Edward S. Hayes, USA-Ret.

MC FADDEN-VENEMANN—Married at Pinkney Memorial Episcopal Church, Hyattsville,

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 685)

Ch. Mach. Samuel C. Herrington, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about May 19; to USS Owl.

Mach. Louis J. Czado, det. USS Chester about April 1; to USS Concord.

Radio Elec. Stanley E. Herbst, det. Utility Sqdn. 2 (USS Rigel) in March; to Utility Wing.

Ch. Pharm. Will Grimes, det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; to trtmnt. Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.

Ch. Pharm. Martin Huff, det. Navy Yd., Mare Island, Calif., in March; to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Act. Pay Clk. James L. Learson, to duty Bureau Supplies & Accounts on April 1, 1939.

Act. Pay Clk. Francis E. Shen, to duty Receiving Sta., Nav. Oper. Base, Norfolk, Va., on April 1.

March 18, 1939

Lt. Comdr. Myron A. Baber, ors. Feb. 14 modified; to duty USS Quincy instead USS San Francisco.

Lt. Marvin G. Kennedy, ors. Feb. 7 modified; to duty connection fitting out USS Hammann and on bd. as engr. off. when commissioned, instead of USS Anderson.

Lt. Comdr. William A. Sullivan (CC), det. NYd., Washington, D. C., in May; to duty 11th Div. Dist.

Lt. Cecil T. Caulfield, ors. Jan. 11 and 12 modified; to duty as executive officer USS Edsall instead USS John D. Ford.

March 20, 1939

Comdr. Dallas D. Dupre, det. Shore Establishments Div. in May; to USS Portland.

Comdr. John W. Gates, det. USS Portland about June 14; relieved all duty, to home.

Lt. Comdr. Dolph C. Allen, det. as CO Patrol Sqdn. 19 abt. May 1; to duty as CO Patrol Sqdn. 8.

Lt. Comdr. Robert W. Bedillion, det. Nav. Academy in May; to USS Chicago.

Lt. Comdr. Charles W. Crawford, det. Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., in May or June; to Patrol Wing 5 and add. duty as CO Scdg. Sqdn. 72 (USS Wasp).

Lt. Comdr. Harry A. Dunn, Jr., det. USS Northampton abt. May 8; to USS Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas A. Gray, det. as CO Patrol Sqdn. 12 abt. June 1, to duty as CO Nav. Res. Av. Base, Long Beach, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Paul R. Heineman, det. USS Detroit in May; to Bu. Engineering, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Donald S. MacMahan, det. Patrol Sqdn. 2 abt. June 1; to Patrol Wing 5 and add. duty as CO Flight Sqdn. 7 (USS Wasp).

Lt. Comdr. Paul L. Mather, det. as CO USS Fairfax on Apr. 28; to USS Ramao as executive officer.

Lt. Comdr. Roger E. Nelson, det. USS Pensacola abt. May 15; to Nav. Train. Sta., Great Lakes, III.

Lt. Comdr. George A. Seitz, det. as CO Patrol Sqdn. 8 abt. June 1; to Patrol Wing.

Lt. George F. Beardsley, det. Instn. Calif. Institute of Tech., Pasadena, Calif., abt. June 12; to Cruiser Scdg. Sqdn. 7 (USS San Francisco).

Lt. Leonidas D. Coates, Jr., det. Instn. Calif. Institute of Tech., Pasadena, Calif., abt. June 12; to Flight Sqdn. 3 (USS Saratoga).

Lt. Bennett S. Coppling, det. 12th Nav. Dist. abt. June 1; to USS Fanning as Exec. Off.

Lt. Nelson H. Eisenhardt, to duty as Exec. Off. USS Trinity.

Lt. Andrew M. Jackson, Jr., det. Instn. Calif. Institute of Tech., Pasadena, Calif., abt. June 12; to Fight Sqdn. 6 (USS Enterprise).

Lt. Robert A. MacKerracher, det. NYd., Mare Island, Calif., abt. June 1; to USS Medina.

Lt. Francis E. Matthews, det. NYd., Mare Island, Calif., abt. May 1; to USS Ramao.

Lt. Warren H. McClain, det. fitting out USS Hammann in March; to fitting out USS Anderson and on bd. as Eng. Off. when comm.

Lt. Elliott W. Parish, Jr., det. Instn. Calif. Institute of Tech., Pasadena, Calif., abt. June 12; to Observ. Sqdn. 2 (USS California).

Lt. Charles R. Skinner, to duty as repair officer, USS Dobbins.

Lt. Maurice J. Strong, det. USS Ramao abt. May 6; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Orson R. Sutherland, det. USS Arkansas abt. May 26; to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J.

Lt. Rufus G. Thayer, det. 12th Nav. Dist. abt. June 1; to USS Vestal.

Lt. Charles P. Woodson, det. NYd., Mare Island, Calif., abt. June 1; to USS Whitney.

Ens. Paul E. Hartmann, det. USS Portland abt. April 13; to fitting out USS Anderson and on bd. when commissioned.

Capt. Frank E. Sellers, (MC), det. as Med. Off. in Command of Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa., abt. June 30; relieved all duty; to home.

Comdr. Paul M. Albright, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y., abt. June 1; to USS New Mexico.

Comdr. Louis H. Riddis, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H., abt. July 13; to Hospital Corps School, Nav. Hosp., San Diego,

Calif.

Lt. Luther G. Bell, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa., abt. June 5; to Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. Wilbur E. Kellum, (MC), det. Nav. Academy abt. June 5; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Jay F. Miller, (MC), det. Instn. Washington U., St. Louis, Mo., abt. June 1; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Lt. Comdr. Charles Hibbard, (CC), det. Electric Boat Co., New London Ship & Eng. Works, Groton, Conn., in May; to duty as Insp. of Nav. Material, Atlanta, Ga.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph C. Huske, (CC), det. Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, Va., in Apr.; to Newport News S. B. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Wendell P. Roop, (CC), det. NYd., New York, N. Y., in May; to NYd., Washington, D. C.

Lt. (Jg) George W. Bailey, (CC), det. Instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass., abt. June 6; to NYd., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. (Jg) Edgar H. Batcheller, (CC), det. Instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass., abt. June 6; to NYd., Boston, Mass.

Lt. (Jg) Allan M. Chambliss, (CC), det. Instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass., abt. June 6; to NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Comdr. Verne V. M. Boggs, (SC), det. USS Relief in June; relieved all duty; to home.

Lt. Comdr. Charles W. Charlton, (SC), det. NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., on May 1; relieved all duty; to home.

Lt. Comdr. Leslie R. Corbin, (SC), det. Rec. Sta., Boston, Mass. on May 1; to Nav. Ammunition Depot, Oahu, T. H.

Lt. Comdr. Frederick Schwab, (SC), det. NYd., N. Y. in May; to USS Relief as supply officer.

Lt. Comdr. Andrew C. Shiver, (SC), det. NYd., Boston, Mass., May 1; to Receiving Sta., Boston, Mass.

March 21, 1939

Lt. Comdr. William D. Anderson, det. as C. O., Observ. Sqdn. 1, about June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Wilson P. Cogswell, det. Staff Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, about April 15; to Patrol Wing 2 and as C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 4 about Aug. 15.

Lt. Comdr. Edmund J. Kidder, det. as C. O., USS Macdonough, about May 18; to Office of Insp. of Nav. Material, New York Dist., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Paul B. Koonee, det. USS Vincennes about June 14; to USS Houston as Eng. Off.

Lt. Comdr. Raymond D. Tarbuck, det. Bureau of Navigation about May 1; to duty as C. O., USS Macdonough.

Lt. Joseph E. Jackson, det. USS Langley about June 14; to NYd., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Theron S. Hare, det. USS Wright; to continue trtmnt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Walter S. Mayer, Jr., det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md. in May; to USS Northampton.

Lt. John H. Morrill, det. USS Talbot about June 15; to duty as C. O., USS Qual.

Lt. Frederic C. Lucas, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I. in May; to USS Arkansas.

Lt. Hugh D. Lytle, det. USS Rigel about June 1; to USS Medusa.

Lt. Eldon C. Mayer, det. USS Arkansas about May 18; to USS Yorktown.

Lt. Frank W. Rasch, det. USS Bridge about June 14; to duty as C. O., USS Sagamore.

Lt. Edwin R. Swinburne, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn. in May; to USS Richmond.

Lt. Charles W. VanHorn, det. Office of Insp. of Naval Material, San Francisco Dist. about May 5; to fitting out USS Pyro and on board when commissioned.

Lt. George Walker, det. 12th Nav. Dist. about June 1; to USS Langley as communication off.

Lt. (Jg) Robert B. Crowell, det. USS Mississippi about June 14; to USS Perkins.

Lt. (Jg) Edwin K. Jones, det. USS Fanning about June 14; to USS Mississippi.

Lt. (Jg) Hugh M. Maples, det. USS Smith about June 14; to USS Indianapolis.

Lt. (Jg) Samuel Nixdorff, ors. Jan. 11 revoked; continue duties on bd. USS Hopkins.

Lt. (Jg) Martin H. Ray, Jr., ors. Dec. 12 mod.; to duty fitting out USS Hammann and on bd. when commissioned instead fitting out USS Mustin.

Lt. (Jg) Ellis B. Rittenhouse, det. USS Shaw about June 14; to USS Boise.

Lt. (Jg) Mortan Slayton, det. USS Reid about June 14; to USS Louisville.

Lt. (Jg) William A. Sullivan, det. USS Somers about April 21; to USS Kanawha.

Lt. (Jg) Albert R. Weldon, det. USS Brooklyn about June 14; to USS Utah.

Lt. Francis G. Blasdel, jr., det. USS Ranger about April 26; to USS Childs.

Ens. Charles D. Brown, ors. Feb. 24 revoked; continue USS Indianapolis.

Ens. George F. Dalton, det. USS Colorado about May 20; to USS Moffett.

Ens. Preston B. Haines, jr., det. USS Penn-

sylvania about May 22; to USS Reuben James.

Ens. Robert R. Managhan, det. USS West Virginia about May 1; to USS Dale.

Ens. Nels R. Nelson, det. USS Indianapolis about May 1; to USS New York.

Ens. Robert E. Odening, det. USS Dobbin about June 14; to USS Colorado.

Ens. James H. Ray, det. USS Mississippi about May 17; to USS Jarvis.

Ens. Thomas W. Samuel, det. USS Lamerton about June 14; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Robert R. Lehner (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa., about June 5; to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lt. Edgar L. Neffel (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about June 1; to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. James R. Reid, Jr. (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa., about June 5; to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Lt. John T. Smith (MC), det. Univ. of Pennsylvania Grad. School of Medicine, Phila., Pa., about June 5; to Nav. Academy.

Lt. Charles W. Steele (MC), det. Univ. of Pennsylvania Grad. School of Medicine, Phila., Pa., about June 5; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Lt. (Jg) William W. Ayres (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about May 6; to Asiatic Sta. for assignment.

Lt. (Jg) Robert B. Greenman (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C. in June; to Asiatic Sta. for assignment.

Lt. (Jg) Lamar B. Harper (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C. about May 6; to Asiatic Sta. for assignment.

Lt. (Jg) Charles F. LeComte (MC), det. NYd., Wash., D. C., about May 1; to Asiatic Sta. for assignment.

Lt. (Jg) Joseph M. Picciocchi (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about May 6; to Asiatic Sta. for assignment.

Lt. (Jg) Marion E. Rondebusch (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C. about May 6; to Asiatic Sta. for assignment.

Lt. (Jg) Walter E. Baranowski (CC), det. Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass. about June 6; to NYd., Charleston, S. C.

Lt. (Jg) Edward R. Tilburne (CC), det. Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass. about June 6; to NYd., New York, N. Y.

Lt. (Jg) George C. Wells (CC), det. Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass. about June 6; to NYd., Phila., Pa.

Ch. Gun. Hal W. Barnes, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash., about June 1; relieved all duty; to home.

Mach. Thoroid A. Stone, det. USS Trenton about May 1; to Office Nav. Insp. of Machy., New York S/B Co., Camden, N. J.

Ch. Pay Clk. Charles C. Jordan, det. Rec. Sta., Nav. Oper. Base, Norfolk, Va., in May; to USS Bridge.

March 22, 1939

Capt. Joseph V. Ogan, det. 12th Nav. Dist. about June 30; relieved all duty; to home.

Lt. Comdr. John B. Barrett, det. USS Trinity about June 15; to Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur Gavin, det. USS Langley in June; to Patrol Wing 3.

Lt. Comdr. Elmer F. Helmckamp, det. Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept. about June 20; to Asiatic Station for assignment.

Lt. Comdr. Edward P. Moore, det. as C. O., Trin. Sqdn. 8, 5th Nav. Dist., Nav. Academy in June; to USS Lexington.

Lt. Comdr. Silas B. Moore, det. as C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 7 in June; to Patrol Wing 2, Honolulu, T. H.

Lt. Comdr. John L. Murphy, det. Staff, Comdr. Patrol Wing 3 in June; to duty as C. O., Utility Sqdn. 2 (USS Rigel).

Lt. Comdr. Arnold E. True, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I. in May or June; to fitting out USS Hammann and in command when commissioned.

Lt. Richard J. Bourke, Jr., det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I. in June; to USS Dobbin.

Lt. William H. Brockman, Jr., det. as C. O., USS Mallard in June; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Robert J. Connell, det. USS Nevada about May 24; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Ransom Fullinwider, det. USS New Mexico about June 14; to 14th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Sylvius Gaze, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif. in June; to Fleet Air Base, Sitka, Alaska, involv. flying.

Lt. Cecil B. Gill, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif. in June; to Fight. Sqdn. 2 (USS Lexington).

Lt. Elder P. Johnson, det. NYd., Philadelphia, Pa., in June; to USS Hannibal as eng. off.

Lt. Walter S. Keller, det. as Asst. Insp. of Nav. Matl., Hartford, Conn. in June; to USS Chaumont as nav. off.

Lt. Louis D. McGregor, Jr., det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md. about June 15; to Asiatic Station for assignment.

Lt. Milton A. Nation, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in June; to USS Enterprise involv. flying.

Lt. Joseph G. Pomeroy, det. USS Hannibal about June 25; to NYd., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Allan L. Reed, det. Naval Operations, Navy Dept. in June; to Staff Commander in

Chief, U. S. Fleet.

Lt. Forrest A. Rhoads, det. USS Nitro about June 24; to NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. James S. Smith, Jr., det. Bu. Navigation about May 1; to duty as C. O., USS Trevor.

Lt. Robert C. Strong, Jr., det. NYd., Phila., Pa. about July 22; to Asia. Sta. for assign.

Lt. Frank Turner, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in June; to Patrol Wing 5, Fleet Air Detach., Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. John L. Welch, det. NYd., Phila., Pa., about June 28; to Asiatic Sta. for assign.

Lt. William B. Whaley, det. Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z. in June; to Utility Sqdn. 2 (USS Rigel).

Lt. Rinton T. Whitney, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. about July 3; to Asiatic Sta. for assignment.

Lt. (Jg) James B. Barr, det. USS Broome in June; to USS Tuscaloosa.

Lt. (Jg) James V. Bewick, det. USS Flusser about June 14; to USS Lambert.

Lt. (Jg) Archie D. Fraser, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in June; to Utility Sqdn. 1 (USS Rigel).

Lt. (Jg) Albert D. Gray, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in June; to Cruiser Sqdn. 5 (USS Portland).

Lt. (Jg) Charles K. Hutchison, det. USS Williamson about May 5; to Receiving Sta., NYd., Phila., Pa.

Lt. (Jg) Royal R. Ingerson, 2nd, det. USS Cassin in June; to USS Raleigh.

Lt. (Jg) Alden H. Irons, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 9.

Lt. (Jg) Carlton C. Lucas, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in June; to Receiving Sta., NYd., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. (Jg) William M. Ryon, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 14.

Lt. (Jg) Fletcher L. Shefield, Jr., det. USS Balch about June 26; to USS Richmond.

Lt.

Coast Guard Orders*(Continued from Preceding Page)*

York Division, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective April 1, 1939.

Bosn. (T) E. E. Burch, New York Division, appointment as Boatswain (T) revoked; reverted to rate of Chief Boatswain's Mate.

Bosn. (L) William Walker, Ret., died at U. S. Marine Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

Mach. G. C. Meyer, detached plant of Defoe Boat and Motor Works, Bay City, Michigan, effective upon commissioning of Naugatuck, assigned temporary engineer officer that vessel en route to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and, upon arrival that city, assigned New York Division.

Bosn. L. R. Daniels, detached Bibb and from temporary duty Vinces and assigned Boutwell, to report not later than March 25, 1939.

Marine Corps Orders*(Continued from Page 685)*

FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Portland.

Capt. John B. Hendry, abt. May 10, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Houston.

Capt. Samuel S. Yenton, abt. June 15, det. Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to USS Brooklyn.

Capt. Ralph D. McAfee, abt. June 1, det. MB, Norfolk NYD, to USS Argonne.

Capt. Donovan D. Suit, abt. May 15, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Lexington.

Capt. Presley M. Rixey, abt. June 10, det. MB, NAD, Hingham, Mass., to USS Enterprise.

Capt. Hartnoll J. Withers, on June 1, det. Recdg. Dist., Cincinnati, Ohio, to USS Tennessee.

Capt. Homer C. Murray, abt. May 22, det. USS Reina Mercedes, to USS Nevada.

Capt. Robert H. McDowell, detailed an Asst. Quartermaster, April 1.

Capt. William P. Kelly, on March 25, relieved from duty with Aircraft One, Quantico, to MB, Quantico, for post duty.

Capt. Charles F. Cresswell, abt. May 25, det. Staff of Basic School, MB, NYD, Phila., Pa., to USS California.

Capt. Lennard B. Cresswell, abt. May 25, det. Staff of Basic School, MB, NYD, Phila., Pa., to USS Maryland.

Capt. Russell N. Jordahl, abt. May 25, det. Staff of Basic School, MB, NYD, Phila., Pa., to USS West Virginia.

Capt. Willard R. Enk, det. MB, Parris Island, S. C., for duty and treatment at Naval Hospital, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. John J. Nilan, Jr., abt. June 16, det. Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Kenyth A. Damke, abt. June 10, det. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Thomas S. Ivie, abt. June 10, det. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Floyd R. Moore, abt. June 10, det. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Harold O. Deakin, abt. June 15, det. USS Idaho, to MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Frederic H. Ramsey, abt. June 20, det. USS Ranger, to MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Charles A. Miller, abt. June 15, det. USS Arizona, to temp. duty at MCB, San Diego, until Aug. 1, then to Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Bennet G. Powers, abt. June 15, det. USS Colorado, to temp. duty at MCB, San Diego, Calif., until July 1, then to Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Michael S. Currin, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., when directed, to MB, NS, Guam, via USS Henderson, sailing San Diego, May 10.

2nd Lt. Lewis W. Walt, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., when directed, to MB, NS, Guam, via USS Henderson, sailing San Diego, May 10.

2nd Lt. Sidney M. Kelly, abt. June 15, det. USS Louisville, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Robert M. Dean, Jr., abt. May 20, det. USS Enterprise, to MB, NYD, Boston, Mass.

2nd Lt. Paul R. Byrum, Jr., abt. June 1, det. MB, Parris Island, S. C., to USS Saratoga.

2nd Lt. Lawrence C. Hays, Jr., abt. May 15, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Oklahoma.

2nd Lt. John J. Gormley, ors. March 11 mod., about April 1, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Northampton.

2nd Lt. Fletcher L. Brown, ors. March 11 mod., det. USS Pensacola, abt. June 10.

2nd Lt. Richard A. Beard, Jr., abt. May 15, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Salt Lake City.

2nd Lt. Guy G. Narter, abt. June 1, det. MB, NTS, Great Lakes, Ill., to USS Chester.

2nd Lt. Marvin C. Stewart, abt. May 10, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Arizona.

2nd Lt. Ellsworth G. Van Orman, abt. May

15, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Ranger.

2nd Lt. George D. Rich, abt. May 10, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Oklahoma.

2nd Lt. Frederick R. Dowsett, abt. May 15, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va., to USS Arizona.

2nd Lt. William J. O'Neill, abt. June 15, det. USS Ranger, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. John P. Coursey, abt. June 15, det. USS Arizona, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Zedford Burriss, abt. June 15, det. USS Salt Lake City, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Harry N. Shen, abt. May 20, det. USS Lexington, to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. John F. Dunlap, abt. May 20, det. USS Indianapolis, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Charles R. Boyer, abt. May 20, det. USS Minneapolis, to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Robert H. Rund, abt. May 1, det. USS Northampton, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Golland L. Clark, Jr., abt. June 1, det. USS Astoria, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Hugh R. Nutter, abt. June 15, det. USS Saratoga, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Herbert H. Townsend, abt. June 15, det. USS West Virginia, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Austin C. Shofner, abt. June 15, det. USS Okinawa, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Glenn E. Fissel, abt. June 15, det. USS Nevada, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. William F. Prickett, abt. July 2, det. USS Maryland, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Alfred T. Greene, abt. June 15, det. USS Colorado, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. David W. Silvey, abt. June 10, det. USS Vincennes, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Roy Robinson, abt. May 20, det. USS Philadelphia, to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

2nd Lt. Kenneth A. King, abt. May 20, det. USS New Orleans, to MB, NYD, Portsmouth, N. H.

2nd Lt. William W. Lewis, abt. May 20, det. USS Nashville, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. John E. Morris, abt. May 20, det. USS Houston, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Russell B. Warye, abt. May 20, det. USS Chicago, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Walter N. Flournoy, abt. May 20, det. USS Brooklyn, to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

2nd Lt. Neil R. MacIntyre, abt. May 20, det. USS Boise, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. McDonald I. Shuford, abt. May 20, det. USS Pennsylvania, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Thomas G. Roe, abt. May 20, det. USS New Mexico, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Hollis U. Mustain, abt. May 20, det. USS Mississippi, to MB, NYD, Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. John W. Graham, abt. May 20, det. USS Idaho, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Joseph L. Stewart, abt. June 15, det. USS California, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Donald N. Otis, abt. May 25, det. USS New York, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. William F. Lantz, abt. May 25, det. USS Arkansas, to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Keith B. McCutcheon, abt. May 20, det. USS Yorktown, to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Tom M. Trott, abt. May 20, det. USS Savannah, to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. James D. Hittle, abt. May 20, det. USS Portland, to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

Detached from Basic School

About May 2 the following second lieutenants will be detached from Basic School, MB, NYD, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the stations indicated:

Elmer A. Wren, USS California; Robert F. Stedtmann, USS Colorado; Robert A. Abbott, USS Idaho; Harold R. Warner, Jr., USS Mississippi; Edward H. Hurst, USS New Mexico; William M. Frash, USS Pennsylvania; James R. Christensen, USS Tennessee; Donn J. Robertson, USS West Virginia; Jess P. Ferrill, Jr., USS Enterprise; Albert H. Folmar, USS Lexington; Robert S. Howell, USS Yorktown; George H. Cannon, USS Boise; Monford K. Peyton, USS Brooklyn; Harvey B. Atkins, USS Chicago; Walter S. Osipoff, USS Honolulu; Daniel C. Pollock, USS Houston; Bruce B. Cheever, USS Indianapolis.

1st Lt. Michael S. Currin, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., when directed, to MB, NS, Guam, via USS Henderson, sailing San Diego, May 10.

1st Lt. Lewis W. Walt, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., when directed, to MB, NS, Guam, via USS Henderson, sailing San Diego, May 10.

1st Lt. Sidney M. Kelly, abt. June 15, det. USS Louisville, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Robert M. Dean, Jr., abt. May 20, det. USS Enterprise, to MB, NYD, Boston, Mass.

1st Lt. Paul R. Byrum, Jr., abt. June 1, det. MB, Parris Island, S. C., to USS Saratoga.

1st Lt. Lawrence C. Hays, Jr., abt. May 15, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Oklahoma.

1st Lt. John J. Gormley, ors. March 11 mod., about April 1, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Northampton.

1st Lt. Fletcher L. Brown, ors. March 11 mod., det. USS Pensacola, abt. June 10.

1st Lt. Richard A. Beard, Jr., abt. May 15, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Salt Lake City.

1st Lt. Guy G. Narter, abt. June 1, det. MB, NTS, Great Lakes, Ill., to USS Chester.

1st Lt. Marvin C. Stewart, abt. May 10, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to USS Arizona.

1st Lt. Ellsworth G. Van Orman, abt. May

Raymond H. George, MD, NP, NYD, Portsmouth, N. H.; Nathan T. Post, Jr., MB, NTS, Newport, R. I.; Paul E. Becker, Jr., MB, SB, New London, Conn.; Clarke J. Bennett, MB, NYD, New York; John W. Howe, MB, NYD, New York.

Douglas E. Keeler, MB, NYD, New York; Alfred L. Both, MB, NYD, Phila.; John S. MacLaughlin, Jr., MB, NYD, Phila.; Richard D. Weber, MB, NYD, Phila.; Howard B. Bengen, MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J.; Hugh M. Ellwood, MB, Washington, D. C.; John A. Sexton, Jr., MB, Wash., D. C.; Richard B. Church, MB, NYD, Wash., D. C.; Carl J. Fleps, MB, NYD, Wash., D. C.; Cyril E. Emrich, MB, Quantico, Va.; William A. Houston, Jr., MB, Quantico, Va.; John W. Burkhart, MB, Quantico, Va.; Jackson B. Butterfield, MB, Quantico, Va.; Benjamin B. Harrington, MB, Quantico, Va.; Thomas L. Ridge, MB, Quantico, Va.; Charles M. DeHority, MB, Norfolk NYD; Dorraine S. Radcliffe, MB, Norfolk NYD; James C. Magee, Jr., MB, Norfolk NYD; George R. Newton, MB, Parris Island, S. C.; Thomas L. Lamar, MB, Parris Island, S. C.; Carlo A. Rovetta, MB, Parris Island, S. C.; William P. Spencer, MB, Parris Island, S. C.; James J. Owens, MB, NTS, Great Lakes, Ill.; Randolph C. Berkeley, Jr., MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 685)

Maj. Renn Lawrence, from Ft. Myer, Va., Aug. 1, to Chicago high schools, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Claude W. Feagin, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., Aug. 1, to Glendale high schools, Glendale, Calif.

2nd Lt. Richard E. Nelson, from Ft. Clark, Tex., June 30, to 3rd Cav., Ft. Myer, Va.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC

Col. Benjamin Bowering, from Philippine Dept., to ORC duty, 7th CA, Topeka, Kan.

Col. Abraham L. Bullard, from Ft. Crockett, Tex., May 15, to Ark. NG, Helena, Ark.

Maj. Alexander H. Campbell, prior orders from West Point, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1, amended to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15, thence to Philippine Dept., sail Oct. 11.

Capt. John R. Lovell, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to German General Staff School, Berlin, Germany, Oct. 1, as student, temp. duty office of Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2, Wash., D. C., sail N. Y., July 19.

Capt. Warren C. Rutter, from 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va., to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as student, Sept. 8.

Capt. Richard A. Ericson, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y. Following first lieutenants from CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as students, to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., Sept. 8, as students, BES-40 advanced technical course: Edgar N. Chace, Avery J. Cooper, Jr., Russell M. Nelson, and Milton L. Ogden.

1st Lt. Carl H. Fernstrom, from Panama Canal Dept., to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as student.

Following first lieutenants from CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., to organization indicated, Ft. Monroe, Va.: Henry W. Ebel, 2nd CA, Emory E. Hackman, 2nd CA, Edward W. Moore, 2nd CA, Lamar C. Ratcliffe, 51st CA, John DUV. Stevens, 51st CA, Edgar O. Taylor, 51st CA, and William M. Vestal, 2nd CA.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA.

Col. Rene E. DeR. Hoyle, prior orders from Wash., D. C., June 13, to Ft. Bragg, N. C., amended to Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Col. Horace H. Fuller, from Paris, France, Aug. 4, to 17th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. Fred C. Wallace, from Auburn, Ala., July 1, to Office of Chief of Field Artillery, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. John J. Waterman, from Ft. Sill, Okla., June 10, to Ala. Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

1st Lt. Clyde A. Selleck, from Boston, Mass., July 1, to ORC duty, 7th CA, Kansas City, Mo.

Maj. Severn T. Wallis, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 1, to Benedictine Military School, Savannah, Ga.

Maj. John A. Stewart, from Hawaiian Dept., to Univ. of Okla., Norman, Okla.

Maj. Elmer H. Almquist, from Auburn, Ala., July 1, to Mo. NG, Columbia, Mo.

Maj. Everett M. Graves, from Hawaiian Dept., to Tex. NG, Dallas, Tex.

Maj. Arthur P. Moore, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 1, to Univ. of Mo., Columbia, Mo.

Maj. Hamilton F. Searight, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., Aug. 1, to Ala. Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Maj. Robert H. Knapp, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Aug. 1, to Santa Barbara High School, Calif.

Maj. Osgood C. McIntyre, from Madison Bks., N. Y., Aug. 1, to Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex.

Maj. Lowell M. Riley, from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Bucharest, Rumania, as acting military attache.

Capt. Willis W. Whelchel, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Ala. Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., sail S. F., Aug. 10.

Capt. William A. Wedemeyer, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., Aug. 1, to Ala. Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Capt. Walter H. Kennett, det. to QMC, March 27, from 77th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla., to nsst. to QM, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Conrad L. Boyle, from Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1, to Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.

Capt. John S. Winn, Jr., from Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1, to 83rd FA, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. James H. Leusley, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Aug. 1, to Univ. of Ill., Champaign, Ill.

Capt. Richard J. Sothern, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., Aug. 1, to Florida Military Academy, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Capt. Reynolds, from Philippine Dept., to Peiping, China, to study Chinese language.

1st Lt. Douglas G. Dwyre, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., July 1, to Univ. of Mo., Columbia, Mo.

1st Lt. Randolph B. Hubbard, from Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1, to Lafayette, Ind.

1st Lt. Oliver P. Robinson, Jr., from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Panama Canal Dept., temp. duty Ft. Moultrie, S. C., sail Charleston, Aug. 3.

1st Lt. Alexander Graham, prior orders from West Point, N. Y., July 1, to Ft. Sill, Okla., as student, FA School, temp. duty Ft. Sill, Okla., amended to Aug. 31, to Ft. Sill, Okla., as student, FA School, Sept. 13.

1st Lt. Donald C. Cubbison, Jr., from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., June 24.

1st Lt. Roy E. Hattan, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 1, to 77th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

2nd Lt. Samuel L. Barbour, Jr., from Randolph Field, Tex., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

Business sustained several serious shocks this week. The nervous conditions existing in Europe as a result of Hitler's seizure of Czechoslovakia and Memel, the announcement that Mussolini would set forth his demands upon France on March 26, and the military activities of all countries, constituted in the view of the markets the threat of early war. The President at a Press conference, indicated that he proposed to continue his spending-lending policy, this in answer to a Senate declaration in favor of economy; that he was not disposed to tax revision, and that he stands by the tax on undistributed corporate taxes and Capital Gain taxes. Fifty Senators endorsed a bill introduced in the Senate and also in the House establishing in time of war prohibitive income taxes upon corporations and individuals, running from 6% up to 93%, with exemptions from \$500 to \$1,000. Besides our refusal to recognize the validity of Hitler's territorial grab, the Treasury Department imposed a countervailing duty of 25% upon German imports. A like duty was imposed upon German imports in 1936 in retaliation for the use of Asti marks by the German Government. That Government immediately replied with additional duties upon American products. The result being injurious to both countries, the retaliatory duties were lifted. However, as a result of the barter policy of Germany the State and Treasury Departments some months ago considered reviving the retaliatory duty, and the aggression of Hitler precipitated its application. Apprehensive of German activity, the smaller states of Europe are remitting gold to New York. The quantity of the precious metal now under Treasury control has passed the 15 billion dollar mark, an increase of 2.3 billions over the amount on hand a year ago. Secretary Morgenthau states that he is not disturbed by this problem, unless there should be a heavy and instant demand for recall of deposits. In explanation of his attitude relative to tax revision, the President stated that the demands for appeasement came only from the large corporations, and not from the smaller ones. Entering into his decision was the 30% reduction in income tax receipts. It is known he is disturbed by economic conditions, and particularly by the large number of unemployed and their threats of moving on Washington. The House Appropriations Committee is unwilling to grant the President the additional relief appropriation of \$150,000,000 for which he asked, and is contemplating cutting the amount to \$100,000,000. Coupled with this action will be a House investigation of relief. The President will endeavor to induce the Senate to appropriate the amount he deems necessary. His determination not to curtail spending, which his relief demand indicates, will mean that any tax bill passed will be in the nature of increases. A bill of this kind must be acted upon because a number of corporation taxes, such as those on surplus profits and capital will expire December 31 as will the nuisance taxes. The antiwar profits bill is damaging to our National Defense because the threat of its passage will prevent capital from expanding plants that would be useful for war production. The bill will be strongly opposed by both the War and Navy Departments.

Display of the Flag

Senator Clark, of Idaho, has introduced a bill that would prohibit the display of the flag of the United States on merchant vessels outside the territorial waters of the United States. The measure provides that the President shall proclaim the design of a maritime flag to be flown by vessels of United States registry when such vessels are outside the territorial waters of the United States.

A fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years or both would be punishment for violation of the proposed act.



Merchant Marine

The last of the government owned and operated lines has been put up for sale or charter by the Maritime Commission. Bids for disposal of the American Pioneer Line, which through a managing agent, operates 12 vessels between North Atlantic ports and ports in the Far East, India and Australia, will be opened here April 10.

Meanwhile award is still pending on three trans-Atlantic lines—the American Hampton Roads-Yankee, the Oriole and the American France Lines—on which a single bid from United States lines was received last month. If award is made on these lines, and on the Pioneer line, the Maritime Commission will have carried out its policy of having lines in private operation, if possible.

House Wants Negotiation

However, two factors may complicate the fulfillment of that policy. The House of Representatives on March 20 passed a bill (H. R. 2382) to provide for negotiation by the Commission with managing agents of the lines before asking bids. Bids for sale or charter, the amendment to the Merchant Marine Act passed by the House provides, shall be asked only if negotiations do not result in an offer acceptable to the commission.

The Maritime Commission opposes the bill as being conducive to pressure and lobbying in the disposition of the lines, but Chairman Bland of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee retorts that "the commission which has served with such distinction in settling claims (for cancelled postal contracts) involving millions may be safely trusted with these negotiations."

Proponents also charge that the present operating owners all wish to be permitted to negotiate that only a single bid was received for the three lines; that efficient management would indicate that companies which have been operating the lines, and so are familiar with the trade involved, would best be able to continue successful operation.

Another Line to Start

The second factor is that, even if the commission disposes of all four lines, it is almost a foregone conclusion that a new service will be acquired—that from Puget Sound ports to the Orient, formerly served by the American Mail Line which suspended operations last June.

A delegation of Washington State business interests and virtually the entire Congressional representation of that State held lengthy interviews with the commission recently, asking use of the four former Munson liners on a bi-monthly service, plus such cargo vessels as are necessary. This the commission refused, and shortly after turned two of the liners over to the War Department for use as transports. Its counter offer was of a sufficient number of cargo vessels from its laid-up fleet and the earmarking for the service of some of the C-3 combination passenger and cargo vessels on which contracts were let early in the year.

This plan seems to be going through, though all details are not complete.

Under sponsorship of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Pacific Northwest Oriental Line has been incorporated, and the commission and the corporation are now attempting to obtain operating personnel (traffic manager, freight manager, etc.) satisfactory to both parties.

The commission thinks that four cargo ships from its laid-up fleet will be enough to start a bi-monthly service between Seattle and Tacoma and China and Japan.

Construction Corps Selections Slated

A selection board to recommend officers of the Navy Construction Corps for promotion to Lieutenant commander and Lieutenant will be convened at the Navy Department April 3, it was stated today.

Capt. Henry Williams will be president of the board.

MERCHANT MARINE

Civilian Pilots' Program

Holding that existing law does not authorize the Civil Aeronautics Authority to undertake a program of civilian pilot training as recommended by President Roosevelt, the House Appropriations committee this week struck funds for the project out of the Second Deficiency Appropriation bill and recommended that such training be handled by the Army. The House passed the measure March 22 without money for the program.

"For embarking upon a program of developing a reserve of civilian aviation pilots," the report of the House committee stated, "the Budget submitted an estimate of \$7,200,000. There is no law authorizing an appropriation for the proposition, and, therefore, no provision for it is made in the accompanying bill. The committee suggests, however, since the main purpose is to develop a reserve of military pilots, that that object would be better and more economically accomplished if the matter were placed in the hands of the Army."

The program envisioned the training of 20,000 civilian pilots in civilian colleges each year for five years. While the graduates of these courses would not be military pilots they would serve as a backlog for National Defense by making available a group of young men whose aptitude for flying would have been proved. It was contemplated that a number of them would be accepted for military training at the Air Corps Training Center where their college training would enable them to take the primary course in a much shorter time than would be the case with untrained students.

In testifying before the subcommittee in charge of the bill, Robert H. Hinckley, a member of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, presented figures showing the relative number of military pilots in various countries. He said that while the figures were compiled from sources believed to be reliable he could not vouch for them. His statement on this subject was as follows:

Using the index figure of 100, Germany tops the list with that index figure; Italy, with 60; Russia with 80; Great Britain with 30; France with 20; and the United States with 30.

Now, in addition to this number that actually exist, that they actually have today, so far as we can determine, these are some of the things that they are doing.

Germany has 25,000 airmen completely trained as experts yearly. They are trained as pilots, observers, technicians, that have to do with aviation. They have aviation courses in all schools. They have 100,000 glider club members and 300,000 members of aeronautical societies.

Italy has 50,000 students specializing in aviation, with 120,000 members in aeronautical societies.

Russia has 600,000 youths studying aviation; 7,000,000 members in aviation propaganda societies.

Great Britain—and this program has just recently been started—has 30,000 members in the civil air guard, which is what they call their flying reserve. They have 31 civilian flying schools for elementary training of the Royal Air Force pilots; 20,000 members of the air service—that is, the Air Defense Cadet Corps, 15 to 18 years, where they offer ground school and glider training.

France has 20,000 members and 153 civilian

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air training centers; courses in flying, in aeronautical engineering, for youths, 17 to 21 years of age, are offered.

The United States has 950 pilots trained yearly by the military services.

The question as to whether or not existing law is wide enough to give the CAA the authority to go ahead with the civil pilot training program was brought up by Representative Woodrum, of Virginia. Earlier Mr. Woodrum had sought to bring out testimony that existing training facilities of the Army and Navy are sufficient to provide all the pilots necessary for the planes authorized, but members of the commission said that they could not testify as to that. Lt. Col. H. M. McClellan, AC, USA, who accompanied the members of the commission to give the Army's support to the program, offered to testify on the subject but, as far as the printed record shows, was not heard.

While Mr. Hinckley was explaining the program, Representative Woodrum declared, "No matter how strongly the merits of it might appeal to the appropriations committee, unless there is some authority in the law for such a procedure or such a venture, we would be absolutely unable to carry it on the floor of the House. A point of order would knock it out in a minute, and you would be farther down the road than when you started."

Mr. A. J. Naylor, budget officer for the Authority, made a defense of the program stating, "Having regard for the several provisions in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 which requires the Civil Aeronautics Authority to encourage, develop, and foster aviation, it is considered that an appropriation such as is requested here is in keeping with carrying out the expressed intent of the Civil Aeronautics Act."

Senator McCarran and Representative Lea this week introduced identical bills in the House and Senate to authorize the Civil Aeronautics Authority to train civil air pilots. Authorizing appropriations totaling \$7,300,000 for the fiscal years 1939 and 1940 to carry out the program, the bills provide for the construction of a central administration building for the CAA near Washington's new municipal airport, now under construction.

The bills provide that all governmental agencies may assist the CAA, and that all students under the program be required to pay a laboratory fee not to exceed \$40.00 per student and also that such students maintain death and injury insurance at their own expense.

SERVING SERVICE MEN

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 697)

Dept., to ORC duty, 7th CA, Omaha, Neb.

Following majors from Philippine Dept., to ORC duty, station indicated: Harry D. Furey, 1st CA, Bridgeport, Conn., Carroll M. Gale, 6th CA, Milwaukee, Wis., Ernest L. McLendon, 1st CA, Manchester, N. H., and Wiley H. O'Mohundro, 5th CA, Toledo, Ohio.

Maj. George O. A. Daughtry, from Seattle, Wash., July 15, to 2nd Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Maj. Ben Stafford, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ill. NG, Chicago, Ill., as instructor, Inf.

Following officers from station indicated, to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1: Maj. Irvin E. Doane, Ft. Williams, Me., Maj. Dennis P. Murphy, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, Capt. Arthur J. Grimes, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, Capt. John W. Irwin, Ft. Benning, Ga., Capt. Clarence E. Jackson, Ft. Jay, N. Y., Capt. Hampden E. Montgomery, Ft. Benning, Ga., and Capt. Harold S. Ruth, Ft. Adams, R. I.

Following captains from Philippine Dept., to 2nd Div., station indicated: Jack H. Griffith, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Dorr Hazlehurst, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., and William D. Long, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Following captains from Philippine Dept., to station indicated: Clyde G. Banks, 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., James C. Carter, 26th Inf., Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., James C. Fry, 7th Tank Co., Ft. Snelling, Minn., Frederick W. Hein, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y., George E. Isaacs, 15th Inf., Ft. Lewis, Wash., and Lewis S. Sorley, Jr., 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Capt. Raymond C. Lane, from Puerto Rico, to 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash., sail San Juan, June 20, temp. duty Panama Canal Dept.

Capt. Madison C. Schappas, from Ft. Benning, Ga., June 20, to 2nd Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Capt. Richard C. Jacobs, Jr., from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 1, to Conn. State College, Storrs, Conn.

Capt. William F. Steer, prior orders from West Point, N. Y., June 28, to 26th Inf., Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., revoked.

Capt. Thomas A. Hoy, from Philippine Dept., to Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

Capt. Henry G. Fisher, from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to 22nd Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Following captains, prior orders from Philippine Dept., to station indicated, amended to 15th Inf., Ft. Lewis, Wash.: John L. McElroy, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., Curtis D. Renfro, Ft. Brady, Mich., and Irvin A. Robinson, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Following captains, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to office of Chief of Inf., Wash., D. C.: Ridgely Gaither, Jr., and William B. Keen.

Following captains, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Panama Canal Dept., temp. duty, 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., Aug. 1: Joseph P. Cleland and John L. Whitehead.

Capt. Francis X. Mulyihill, from Panama Canal Dept., to 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lt. Adrian L. Hoecke, prior orders from Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Maine, amended to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. James O. Boswell, from Ft. Howard, Md., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

1st Lt. George F. Wells, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

1st Lt. Walter E. Ahearn, prior orders from Ft. Ontario, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1, revoked.

1st Lt. Ernest M. Clarke, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. William H. Maguire, from Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

1st Lt. Harold L. Bays, from Puerto Rico, to 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., sail San Juan, June 20, temp. duty Panama Canal Dept.

Following first lieutenants from station indicated to 65th Inf., San Juan, P. R., sail Charleston, June 16: Harvey H. Fischer, Ft. Benning, Ga., Leo H. Heintz, Ft. Benning, Ga., and Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. Stanley W. Jones, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

1st Lt. Walter A. Fleckenstein, from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., June 24.

2nd Lt. Clarence E. Beck, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 20th Inf., Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

2nd Lt. Peter McGoldrick, from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Randolph Fld., Tex., for flying training, July 1.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC

Col. Jacob E. Fickel, temp. appointed wing commander, with rank of brigadier general, March 1.

Col. Millard F. Harmon, Jr., (Lt. Col.), from commandant, AC Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., to asst. commandant, AC Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., vice Lt. Col. Donald Wilson, relieved.

Col. Walter R. Weaver, from Langley Fld.,

Hampton, Va., April 1, to Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., as commandant, AC Tactical School, vice Col. Millard F. Harmon, Jr., (Lt. Col.), relieved.

Lt. Col. William O. Butler, (Maj.), prior orders from Panama Canal Dept., to Barksdale Fld., La., amended to Hamilton Fld., La.

Lt. Col. Hugh J. Knerr, retired for disability, March 31.

Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, det. as member of GSC, and assigned to War Dept. General Staff.

Lt. Col. George L. Usher, (Maj.), prior orders to additional duty, ORC, 3rd CA, revoked.

Lt. Col. Earl L. Naiden, from Langley Fld., Va., to GSC, General Headquarters Air Force, Langley Fld., Va.

Maj. Paul J. Mathias, temp. appointed lieutenant colonel, March 17.

Maj. Edward E. Hildreth, (Capt.), from Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., March 31, to office of Chief of AC, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Arthur W. Vanaman, (Capt.), from duty as asst. military attache for Air, Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden.

Maj. Donald R. Goodrich, (Capt.), prior orders to additional duty, ORC, 3rd CA, revoked.

Maj. Lowell H. Smith, from Wash., D. C., to Ingelwood, Calif., as AC Dist. representative, sail N. Y., April 14.

Maj. Benjamin F. Griffin, (Capt.), temp. appointment vacated, April 1.

Maj. John P. Temple, from Langley Fld., Hampton, Va., to Lowry Fld., Colo.

Maj. Oliver S. Person, from Barksdale Fld., La., April 20, to office of Chief of AC, Wash., D. C.

Prior orders, following officers from station indicated, to AC Eng. School, Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, as students, revoked: Capt. John S. Mills, Langley Fld., Hampton, Va., 1st Lt. H. Paul Delling, Randolph Fld., Tex., 1st Lt. William L. Kennedy, Kelly Fld., Tex., 1st Lt. Earle W. Hockenberry, Langley Fld., Hampton, Va., and 1st Lt. A. J. McVea, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Prior orders, following officers from Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to AC Eng. School, Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, as students, revoked: Harold Q. Huglin, March Fld., Riverside, Calif., and Leslie O. Peterson, Hamilton Fld., Calif.

Capt. Julian B. Haddon, temp. appointed major, March 5.

Capt. Haynie McCormick, temp. appointed major, March 17.

1st Lt. William M. Garland, from Mitchel Fld., N. Y., to Kelly Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. Trenholm J. Meyer, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. Edward W. Suarez, from Langley Fld., Va., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. Thomas J. Gent, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to Kelly Fld., Tex.

PROMOTIONS

Following promotions, March 1:

Capt. Leander Larson, (QMC), to major.

Lt. Col. David McConah, Jr., (CE), to colonel.

Lt. Col. Francis H. Miles, Jr., (OD), to colonel.

Lt. Col. Edgar W. Taulbee, (Cav.), to colonel.

Lt. Col. Fred C. Wallace, (FA), to colonel.

Maj. Orville M. Moore, (FA), to lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Thomas F. Hickey, (FA), to major.

Capt. Geoffrey C. Bunting, (CAC), to major.

Capt. Arthur K. Chambers, (CAC), to major.

Maj. Walter R. McClure, (Inf.), to lieutenant colonel.

Maj. Charles E. Speer, (Inf.), to lieutenant colonel.

Maj. Leonard R. Boyd, (Inf.), to lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Orion L. Davidson, (Inf.), to major.

Capt. Emmett M. Connor, (Inf.), to major.

Capt. Thomas N. Stark, (Inf.), to major.

TRANSFERS

Maj. William E. Barott, (Cav) QMC, transferred to QMC, Feb. 18.

Maj. Frank L. Carr, (Inf) QMC, transferred to QMC, Feb. 18.

Capt. Richard T. Mitchell, (Inf) QMC, transferred to QMC, March 9.

Capt. Loyal Vivien Bewley, Eng. Res., (on active duty), transferred to FA-Res., March 20.

1st Lt. Maurice M. Simons, AC, transferred to CAC, March 17, from Mitchel Fld., N. Y., to 51st CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. Paul N. Gillon, (CAC) OD, transferred to OD, March 9.

2nd Lt. John F. Polk, Inf., transferred to Cav, June 12, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Daniel J. McCarthy, report in person to Army retiring board, Hdqrs., 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

W. O. Homer F. Pennington, from Hot Springs Natl. Park, Ark., to Hdqrs., 7th CA, Omaha, Neb.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Prior orders directing Pvt. 1st. Paul Beckage, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y., amended to direct St. Sgt. Paul Beckage to Ft. Rodman, Mass.

St. Sgt. Thomas L. Chambers, CWS, prior orders to Edgewood Arsenal, as student, Chemical Warfare School, April 2, revoked.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Following retired March 31, at station indicated:

M. Sgt. Joseph Hilinski, (Inf.), Pres. of San Francisco, Calif.

1st Sgt. Fernando Blohm, (CAC), Ft. Mills, P. I.

M. Sgt. Stanley P. Kulas, (CAC), Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

St. Sgt. Fred Ramsden, (Inf.), Ft. Devens, Mass.

1st Sgt. Adolph Handler, (CAC), Ft. MacArthur, Calif.

Sgt. Ray J. Cook, (AC), Ft. Knox, Ky.

Sgt. Peter F. Nancy, (OD), Post of Corozal, C. Z.

M. Sgt. Palmer A. Ferguson, (Inf.), Pres. of San Francisco, Calif.

M. Sgt. Samuel A. Stanton, (DEM), Portland, Ore.

St. Sgt. Evan Sanders, (Inf.), Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Sgt. James O. Hills, (CAC), Ft. Mills, P. I.

M. Sgt. George B. A. Lewis, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

1st Sgt. James E. Moore, Schofield Bks., T. H.

1st Sgt. Richard Parks, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Cpl. Clide S. Batts, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

BOARDS

Board of following officers, AC, appointed to meet at Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to evaluate "Utility of Type" and "Landing and Take-off Characteristics" of single-engine attack airplanes submitted: Maj. Oliver S. Person, Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La., Maj. Stanley M. Umstead, (Capt.), Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, and 1st Lt. William M. Morgan, Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio.

Board of following officers AC appointed to meet at Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to evaluate utility of type and landing and take-off characteristics of airplanes submitted: Maj. Paul L. Williams, (Capt.), Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La., Maj. Walter R. Peck, (Capt.), March Fld., Riverside, Calif., Maj. Barney M. Giles, (Capt.), Office, Chief of AC, Wash., D. C., Maj. Stanley M. Umstead, (Capt.), Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, and Capt. Ernest H. Lawson, March Fld., Riverside, Calif.

Extended Active Duty With MD

Capt. Herbert Joseph Bell, Med. Res., continued on active duty, William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., to home, Denver, Colo., Oct. 21.

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Fred C. Wallace, FA, No. 43. Last nomination to the grade of Col. Burton O. Lewis, OD, No. 44. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Herbert R. Odell, FA, No. 45.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Leonard R. Boyd, Inf., No. 53. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Withers A. Burress, Inf., No. 54. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Harry L. Bennett, SC, No. 55.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Thomas N. Stark, Inf., No. 75. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Paul T. Hodge, Inf., No. 76. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Dale C. Hall, OD, No. 77.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—William A. R. Robertson, SC, No. 36, in 1st Ocs.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 2019.

2nd Lt. Horace Fenton McFeely, QM-Res., to San Francisco QM Zone, San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Calif., April 9, to home, San Francisco, Calif., April 22.

2nd Lt. Fred Joseph Delmore, Chem.-Res., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., April 9, to home, New York, N. Y., April 22.

2nd Lt. Edward Joseph McManus, QM-Res., to Jeffersonville QM Zone, Jeffersonville, Ind., April 2, to home, Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.

1st Lt. Gladwin Howard Esch, Sig.-Res., to Chicago SC Procurement Dist., Chicago, Ill., April 3, to home, Oak Park, April 16.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

1st Lt. William Reuben Abus, Med.-Res., promoted to first lieutenant, March 23.

1st Lt. Gordon Gaul Reilly, Inf.-Res., promoted to captain, March 20.

1st Lt. Frederick Charles Wytenbach, Med.-Res., promoted to captain, March 20.

2nd Lt. Gerald Raymond Underwood, Inf.-Res., promoted to first lieutenant, March 20.

2nd Lt. William Thompson Lovelace, Air-Res., promoted to first lieutenant, April 1.

2nd Lt. Thomas Barrett Storey, Inf.-Res., promoted to first lieutenant, March 17.

FT. MEADE BOXING SEASON CLOSES

Ft. George G. Meade, Md.'s boxing season was closed March 20 with a series of bouts in the post gymnasium, after which post champions of the various classes were awarded trophies by Col. Gilbert M. Allen, post commander. Co. E, 34th Infantry, officially won the tournament with a total of 33½ points.

Additional prizes of a jacket with a large "M" and boxing insignia will be awarded to the following winners:

Newkirk, Co. E, 34th Inf., 125-pound class.

Verbitski, Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 60th Inf., 135-pound class.

Riggio, Co. A, 34th Inf., 140-pound class.

Konicki, Co. E, 34th Inf., 155-pound class.

Stultz, Co. B, 60th Inf., 165-pound class.

Kosmalski, Co. F, 34th Inf., 175-pound class.

Revella, Co. C, 34th Inf., unlimited class.

Status of Promotion**ARMY PROMOTION STATUS**

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since March 17, 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Fred C. Wallace, FA, No. 43. Last nomination to the grade of Col. Burton O. Lewis, OD, No. 44. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Herbert R. Odell, FA, No. 45.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Leonard R. Boyd, Inf., No. 53. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Withers A. Burress, Inf., No. 54. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Harry L. Bennett, SC, No. 55.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Thomas N. Stark, Inf., No. 75. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Paul T. Hodge, Inf., No. 76. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Dale C. Hall, OD, No. 77.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—William A. R. Robertson, SC, No. 36, in 1st Ocs.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 2019.

Non-Promotion List

No promotions since last report.

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Liquidation of Czechoslovakia

Political repercussions over the seizure of Czechoslovakia by Hitler are still echoing in the chancellories and parliaments of the world, but overshadowing conjectures of justice or reprisals, is the inescapable fact that Germany, by seizing the republic, has possessed herself of a treasure of great military value.

First, there is the country herself, adding about 10,000,000 people to the Reich; there is the great Skoda munitions works at Plzen, large as any plant in the world which during the World War equipped the Austro-Hungarian army, and the smaller plant at Brn, not to mention optical instrument and shoe factories.

Second, Hitler has gained possession of \$80,000,000 in gold, and has assumed control of a country whose farms produce enough to feed its own people with a small surplus for export. This, however, is not regarded as of primary importance by military men in Washington, though it is undeniable that Czechoslovakia's food will be of some assistance to Germany in the event of war.

Last, and of great importance, is the acquisition of the materiel of a completely equipped army of 220,000 men. Among this equipment are about 570 airplanes, which though not so efficient as the German planes, are a substantial addition to the air force of that country.

Other equipment of the army includes modern rifles, artillery, etc., of approximately 53 infantry regiments, 11 cavalry regiments, 13 light and heavy artillery brigades and 17 battalions of engineers.

It is not believed that the Czech troops would be of great value to the Führer as fighting soldiers, but at the same time they should release to fighting purposes many German soldiers since they should be of use as work battalions. Army men here do not believe that it will be any great problem to keep the Czechs under control should war come. Sporadic outbreaks might be expected from the liberty-loving Czechoslovakians, but unorganized and unarmed, it is felt that their resistance could easily be coped with.

Certainly, it is felt here, Hitler's gains from occupation of the republic and seizure of its equipment and wealth will far outweigh any disadvantages that might accrue.

Germany to Honor Munitions Contract

The German Government this week announced that the contract for munitions which the Rumanian Government had made with Czechoslovakia before that country was seized, will be honored. Thirty carloads of war materiel are already on the way to Rumania, it was said.

The materiel ordered was not Czech army equipment but the new output of Czechoslovakia's munition plants.

Army Opposes Chaplain Bill

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Gasser, assistant chief of staff, yesterday told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee that the War Department was of the opinion that the position of Chief of Chaplains of the Army is not of sufficient importance to warrant an accompanying rank of major general.

His testimony was given on a bill that would grant the rank of major general to the Chief of Chaplains. This post now carries with it the rank of colonel.

A number of non-military clergymen appeared before the committee to support the measure, pointing out that the religious aspects of the military service should be placed on a par with the military activities. They also cited the morale factor entering into the question, and stated that they believed that religious training and teaching in the Army would be greatly benefited by giving the Chief of Chaplains parity with the chiefs of other branches.

GHQ Air Rank

The Senate Military Affairs Committee, in reporting favorably on the bill granting to the commanding general, General Headquarters Air Force, the same retirement privileges now granted to the chiefs of branches of the Army, this week declared that the commander of the GHQ air force held a position of responsibility and importance on a par

with that of any other chief of arm or service.

The committee said in its report:

The purpose of this bill is to amend section 4c, of the National Defense Act, as amended, so as to accord to the commanding general, General Headquarters Air Force, the same retirement privileges as are now provided by law for an officer of the Army who has served 4 years as chief of branch.

The commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force holds the temporary rank of major general, such appointment being authorized by section 5, act approved June 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1525), and after 4 years' tenure of office he reverts to his permanent field grade.

As stated by the War Department the position of commander of the General Headquarters Air Force is one of great importance and responsibility, and the same high qualities and demonstrated efficiency are required in the commanding general, General Headquarters Air Force, as in any other chief of arm or service.

Letters to the Editor

Change in Navy White Uniform

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While the Fleet is in the tropics, and due to again pass through them in the near future, it would seem the proper time for giving consideration to the matter of authorizing for officers of the Navy a white uniform coat similar in all respects to the blue, except for the shoulder straps and perhaps making it single breasted.

One or two such coats would cost very little and a period of optional wear would save all expense incident to the shift.

Should this change be made, a result would be greatly increased comfort.

There may be worth-while arguments for the present coat but it would seem that these arguments would be along the same line as those advanced to prevent the change to the new blue uniform which now seems to be universally approved.

An Officer of more than 30 years service.

—o—

Not Subject to Selection

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the March 4, 1939 edition of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, I am shown to be among those whose names were not submitted to the Selection Board because of physical disqualification.

Permit me to inform you that the inclusion of my name in the group is an error. There was no provision of law which required my name being submitted to the Selection Board in question. My promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Commander is provided for in the Act of Congress approved June 15, 1938, which Act served to restore to me my right to promotion, by seniority, to that rank.

I was placed on the retired list as of Feb. 1, 1939, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander and to take rank from Jan. 1, 1934. Retired for physical disability.

E. J. Lysaught.

Military Secretary

The House Military Affairs Committee this week reported favorably on the bill creating the Office of Military Secretary to the General of the Armies of the United States, with the rank of colonel. Under provision of the measure, only one appointment, that of Capt. George E. Adamson, QMC, USA, would be made to the position.

In reporting the bill, the committee stated:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1301) to create the office of military secretary to the General of the Armies of the United States of America with the rank of colonel and for other purposes, having considered the same, submit the following report thereon, with the recommendation that it do pass:

The bill, in effect, revives an office created in 1866 for the staff of General Grant, which authorized him five aides with the rank of colonel. General Sherman and General Sheridan also had this same authority under the law, and it was revived for General Pershing by the act of Sept. 1, 1919, authorizing his nomination by the President to be General of the Armies. However, the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, abolished all temporary rank in the Army and thus did away with the authority previously granted each of the Generals of the Army to give the rank of colonel to their aides.

Capt. George E. Adamson, the officer to

whom the bill refers, was military secretary to General Pershing throughout the World War, and has continued as such down to the present date. His present commission of captain dated from July 1, 1920, though he was appointed a lieutenant in the temporary forces in 1917 and a captain in 1918. He has filled a post of great responsibility since he sailed for France with General Pershing in 1917, and he continues to occupy that post today; and it is evident that it will be necessary for him to function in the same position for some time to come.

General Pershing's position in the United States, and in the world in general, is such that he has never been able to divorce himself from official responsibilities, and it is therefore necessary for him to have constantly available a military secretary intimately familiar with the affairs of the General of the Armies and the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces. A check of War Department records reveals that Captain Adamson has been military secretary to the General of the Armies for about 23 years, this period including the Punitive Expedition into Mexico and the World War and his position has been one of great importance, in which integrity and loyalty of the highest order were essential. Since General Pershing's retirement, Captain Adamson has handled all of General Pershing's official and semi-official affairs, which continue to involve a heavy correspondence and the necessity of maintaining adequate office facilities and records.

This act restores to him, in a measure, the right of which he was deprived, unintentionally it is understood, by a general provision of the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920.

Hamper Air Research

Despite a strong showing that intensive aeronautical research by other nations has resulted in the United States losing its leadership in air materiel, the House Appropriations Committee eliminated entirely from the Second Deficiency bill this week funds for the establishment of a research laboratory under the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Sunnyvale, Calif.

A total of \$6,140,000 in cash and contract authority for an additional \$6,000,000 had been recommended by President Roosevelt for the construction of the new Sunnyvale research center and for additional construction at the Langley Field, Va., laboratory. The House committee, however, eliminated all funds except \$2,140,000 for Langley Field. It also cut another NACA item for scientific research, investigations, etc., from \$583,000 to \$223,980. Most of the questioning that led to the elimination of the Sunnyvale laboratory and the concentration of the work at the Virginia site was conducted by Representative Woodrum, of Virginia.

Curtails Funds

In support of its curtailment of the research funds, the committee submitted its report as follows, which was approved by the House, March 22:

Public works.—The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics maintains on the Army reservation at Langley Field, Va., a research laboratory of considerable magnitude. The plant investment there is approximately \$8,000,000. The committee considered an estimate of \$2,140,000 to add to the facilities at such establishment, coupled with an estimate of \$4,000,000 toward building, in effect, a duplicate plant on the Army reservation at Moffett Field, Sunnyvale, Calif., to cost \$10,000,000, contractual authority of \$6,000,000 being joined with the proposal.

The committee is not prepared to recommend that there be two laboratories 3,000 miles apart, both administered from Washington, and both of which would engage, to a very large extent, upon identical problems, although both would be capable of engaging upon the same problems. The hearings, commencing on page 29, are quite complete on the proposition. The results expected to flow from two establishments rather than from the existing one somewhat expanded do not seem to warrant the initial expense of establishing a dual plant at Sunnyvale or the subsequent expense that would ensue on account of its maintenance and operation. The problems of attack, in the opinion of the committee, can be done just as well and efficiently at one as at two laboratories, and, obviously, more economically. Accomplishments thus far at the Langley Field Laboratory amply support this position.

True, the west coast laboratory would be convenient to industry in that area, but the fact remains, according to testimony on the military appropriation bill for 1940, that all of the aircraft factories in and around Los Angeles use the California Institute of Technology, at Pasadena, to solve their productive research problems. It would be far more economical, if that be the primary purpose, to aid in the provision of increased and better facilities at such educational institution than for the Government virtually to duplicate

the existing laboratory at Langley Field.

The committee has eliminated the west coast item and recommends for approval the estimate of \$2,140,000 for enlarging the existing establishment at Langley Field.

Foreign Research

In support of the need for an additional research laboratory a special committee of the NACA made a study and submitted a detailed report, an extract from which follows:

Present plans of the Army and Navy concerning aeronautical research.—In the last 4 or 5 years, however, Germany has multiplied its aeronautical research activities at least tenfold. Direct comparisons of money spent on aeronautical research are not available. It is known, however, that whereas the United States has one major research center at Langley Field, Germany has five research centers, one of which (at Adlershof) has four times the staff of the NACA laboratories at Langley Field.

Italy has recently constructed the new city of Guidonia devoted entirely to aeronautical research. The Russian Aero-Hydrodynamical Institute at Moscow has more than 3,500 employees engaged on research, development, and experimental construction of aircraft. It is estimated that approximately 1,000 of these are engaged on research. England and France are concentrating on expansion of productive capacity. England's research is already well organized under the Aeronautical Research Committee. France is now establishing a central research organization described in French aeronautical journals as the "French NACA." Japan's research activities are increasing, but it is believed she will not be a leader in this field. Improvement in Japanese aircraft, however, may be expected to continue at a rapid pace, at least so long as there is a community of interest and of policy with Germany and with Italy.

Technical Progress

Excerpts from testimony given before the House Appropriations committee follow:

Dr. George W. Lewis, director of aeronautical research.—I have visited Germany. I have not visited all of their research stations, but I visited some of them. The aircraft program was well under way at the time of my visit. I was impressed with the care taken in planning every detail of their aircraft program. They start in with adequate technical research, then experimental development, and then the mass production of airplanes. When I was there, the production unit in a factory was 400 airplanes. We have never built 400 military airplanes of any one type. The next 400 planes of that type incorporated the results of the research data that they had obtained in the meantime. For example, here (Indicating) is a bomber, and it is one of their best. Its speed is 312 miles per hour. When the next model was produced its speed was 323 miles per hour, and the next one, which is the airplane produced at the present time, has a speed of 342 miles per hour.

The pursuit airplane that they have in production flies 370 miles per hour, and they have released information to the effect that their latest model has a speed of 420 miles per hour. At one research station near Berlin that I visited they employed 1,600 people, and we have 450 employed at Langley Field. This whole problem at the present time is one of providing research for an expanded program. Aviation science is growing every day, with new information coming every month and every week from the laboratories. By having a station on the West Coast to cooperate with the Army and Navy, we can furnish the necessary design information promptly when they begin building new types of aircraft on the West Coast. The Army and Navy want bombers that will fly over 300 miles per hour and pursuit planes that will fly over 400 miles per hour.

Mr. Johnson, of West Virginia. What do you figure will be the ultimate velocity of these airplanes?

Dr. Lewis. I would say that right now it would be about 550 miles per hour. I might not say that next month. With new information available it may be possible to increase this figure.

One of the outstanding things they (the Germans) have done during the past 2 years has been the development of the liquid cooled airplane engine. This type of engine is rated at from 1,000 to 1,250 horsepower.

Here is an interesting thing: In all new engines, they have done away with the carburetor, and are using direct injection. They are injecting the fuel directly into the cylinders, and there are two advantages in that type of operation. First, increase in the efficiency of the engine, due to increased volumetric efficiency, and second, a better distribution of the gas to the cylinders. This development has placed them in the lead in this type of aircraft engine.